The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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RIOT HELD IN CHECK

Liberal Use of Clubs and Pistols Subdues the Mobs.

IT IS ONLY A RESPITE.

No Sign of Peace Without Blood in South Chicago Strike.

THREATENS NOW TO SPREAD

Railroad Switchmen May Join the Ranks Today.

DEBS MEN LEND THEIR SUPPORT.

There is now less prospect than ever there was of a peaceful termination of the strike at the mills of the Illinois Steel company at South Chicago. At a meeting held last night local lodge No. 511 of the American Railway Union indorsed the strike. This is not troubling the company much, as this union is believed to be a thoroughly played-out organization. The thing that is worrying the officials most is the probability that this morning will see a refusal on the port of the switchmen employed by the Calumet and Blue Island railroad to handle any cars consigned to the Illinois Steel company.

The company has already enough coke on hand to handle a great many of its orders. But the inability to use its furnaces owing to the strike promised to cause a permanent tie-up. It had been intended to counteract this and keep contracts by bringing pig-iron from outside points. This move will be effectually blocked if the switchmen carry out their threat. The men held a secret meeting yesterday evening and it is believed they are only waiting for the indorsement of the Switchmen's Union to go out on strike. It may be significant in this connection that Supt. A. B. Newell telegraphed yesterday to all the railroads with which the company has contracts advising them that the Illinois Steel company might be unable to accept cars of coke, etc., consigned to it. It is true this telegram may only mean that the Steel company intends to close its works right down and doesn't want any more stuff delivered to it. But if it is going to close its works it has not done it yet.

No Sign of a General Shut Down.

It was officially announced yesterday that the company intended to blow out its furnaces during the afternoon and then close down the works. It was announced that the company did not want to hire any men. Simultaneous with these announcements an order was given that all reporters should be barred out of the works. This order was carried out. The strikers declare the company is running in many new men and does not intend to close its works down, and they say the only reason for barring out reporters is that the company does not wish any news of its doings to get to the outside world until all arrangements are made.

One of the worst signs of the strike is that Chicago toughs and whole mobs of the same Hungarians and Poles who were prominent in the Stock-Yards riots are coming to South Chicago on every freight train. Then, too, there is the professional agitator. So far the strikers have no practical organization, but the American Railway Union has indorsed it and it will probably get all the organization it wants. In a matter of anarchy the men will not need much. They are already shouting, "Vive l'Anarchie," and all they are looking for is a leader. The better element of labor organizations will probably not have much to say to the strikers. As it is charged, these very men are the ones who originally took strikers' places when the company had some trouble with its men a year and a half ago.

Several Fights with the Police.

There was several fights between the police and the strikers during the day, but on the whole things passed off more quietly than had been expected. Justice Robbins gave the strikers a salutary lesson when he fined every one of the men brought before him yesterday morning in sums varying from $3 to $30. Eight of them were held over in bonds of $800 each. There are now nearly 200 police centered in South Chicago and they have to

PETER PETERS, THE MAN SHOT BY M'CAFFERY.

watch a tract of a mile and a half long by a quarter of a mile wide. Inspector Hunt visited the district early in the morning, but he found things being so admirably managed by Capt. Jenkins that he went back to Hyde Park.

There is nothing but praise in South Chicago for Capt. Jenkins in his management of the troubles Tuesday. It was not generally known that the Captain was quite badly hurt in the fight at the Eighty-sixth street gate because he said nothing about it. He was thrown into a lime pit, receiving injuries to his knee which would probably have sent any other man to the hospital. Capt. Jenkins went on fighting, and no one knew he was badly hurt until he reached the station and sat down. When he tried to arise he was unable to do so, and an examination disclosed the fact that his knee-cap was dislocated. In spite of his injuries he had himself lifted into a buggy yesterday and personally directed the entire management of the detail of police.

TWO CLASHES OCCUR DURING THE DAY

Policemen Forced to Use Their Pistols, but No One Seriously Injured.

Trouble began almost at daylight at South Chicago yesterday. There were two clashes between the strikers and the police during the day; one of them nearly assumed the proportions of a dangerous riot, and the police were obliged to fire upon the mob. Either through humanity or bad marksmanship the shots went high. When the smoke and the crowd cleared away it was found two men were badly hurt. They were:

MCCAFFREY, J. A., patrolman. Eleventh Precinct, struck in head by rock thrown by Peter Peters and badly cut; eight stitches were put in the wound.

PETERS, PETER, Hungarian, struck in head by bullet fired by Patrolman J. A. McCaffrey, inflicting severe scalp wound; locked up at South Chicago police station.

The order of these events was that in which they are given. There had been a meeting of the strikers at Kettman's Hall early in the morning. For some reason or other the men got the idea their meeting was to be broken up by the police and within half an hour the entire gathering swarmed out on the street. Most of them dispersed quietly, but a good many remained to hang around the saloons. These were closed Tuesday night by order of Capt. Jenkins, but the order was allowed to run out yesterday. That this was a mistake showed itself quickly enough.

Malcontents Fill the Saloons.

The malcontents entered the saloons and by 11 o'clock were drunk enough to be ugly. Lieut. Wagner with eight of the South Chicago force was around the corner and as the crowd had grown to serious proportions he ordered it to disperse. The police did not draw their clubs, but just moved quietly forward through the crowd, pressing the men before them. Patrolman J. A. McCaffrey, with two of the policemen, was walking up the street when he was hurt. Peter Peters was on the sidewalk four feet above the policeman's head and had armed himself with a piece of slag that must have weighed ten pounds. Watching his chance he flung it full at the policeman's head. The rock struck McCaffrey just above the right temple, cutting through his cap and felling him to his knees. Half stunned as he was McCaffrey drew his pistol and fired full in the face of his jeering assailant. Peters fell like a log just inside a gateway, where he was found by the police. It was at first believed he was killed, but it was soon found he was only scared. The bullet struck him just over the eyebrow, glanced from his slanting forehead, and tore his scalp to the back of the head. He was taken to the station, where his wound was dressed, after which he was locked up.

No sooner had Peters been placed in the patrol wagon than an organized rush was made upon the men who had Peters in charge. For a minute it looked as if the little group of police would be wiped out, but each man drew his club and his revolver and used both. It was a bad fight. The mob used bricks, knives, and fence pickets. When the fight was hottest there arose on the air the cry Chicago does not tolerate:

"Vive l'Anarchie!"

It was repeated by hundreds of voices, but the first man who shouted it where a policeman could reach him got it rammed down his throat with the butt of a club. Then the reinforcements arrived and the crowd melted like ice in the sun, taking its sore heads with it. Then the police returned to their wagon to see whom they had got. They found Paul Pata, Peter Peters, Frank Kozsiski, and Michael McManus.

Fight Extends Over Two Blocks.

The whole fight had straggled over two two blocks, and the police, with their wagon, had been forced to Eighty-fourth street and Buffalo avenue. Here Louis Michau keeps a large grocery store. He is accounted a fairly prominent citizen, but yesterday morning he saw fit to make objectionable remarks to the police and they were forced to arrest him. Lieut. Wagner dumped him in the wagon with the rest of the disorderlies and sent the entire outfit to the station. For the rest of the day things were pretty quiet about Buffalo avenue and Eighty-fourth street.

Almost at the same time this trouble occurred a boat laden with ore had come into

OFFICER J. A. M'CAFFERY.
[Wounded in the riot at Eighty-fifth and Buffalo streets.]

the company's yards through the regular slips. In some way three men believed to be professional labor agitators had obtained passage on the boat.

When the ore handlers, numbering about forty, came to unload the vessel the three men jumped off and mixing with the crowd told them to quit work and go out on strike with their brothers. Two of the company's men who attempted to drive the men back into the boat were assaulted by the supposed labor agitators, who then made their escape. The whole affair occupied less than two minutes, and the hastily-summoned police arrived too late to be of any service.

Outside the gates Fred Soggart, one of the Illinois Steel company's regular watchmen, got drunk and flourished a knife and revolver until he was arrested. The number of cases of drunkenness among the strikers which were noticed caused Capt. Jenkins to again close the saloons. This time the order was made so stringent that except on the main street every saloon in the affected district was closed. It is impossible now to find an open saloon within six blocks of the works.

DEBS' MEN TO ENTER THE FIGHT.

Sympathetic Strike of Men in the American Railway Union.

The English-speaking employés of the Illinois Steel company took their first action in the strike last night. It came in form of sympathetic resolutions on the part of Lodge No. 512 of the American Railway Union at a meeting held in Rattman's Hall, Eighty-fourth street and Mackinac avenue. The union has 285 members in the employ of the company as front men in the furnaces. They represent the skilled class of labor, as they handle the product after it has gone through the process of melting. Last night's meeting was held in secret, but it was learned the American Railway Union men passed resolutions sympathizing with the unskilled workmen who took the initiative in the strike.

The trouble between the American Railway Union and the company dates back to a year ago. In speaking of it a member of the union said: "In March, 1894, after the works had been shut down for six months, we went to work at a scale of wages which we accepted as a union. The wages were low, but we had been out of work all winter. The contract which was signed provided that neither party could abrogate the contract unless it gave sixty days' notice. In October, 1894, we made up a new scale of wages for the year 1895, and sent a committee of six with it to the company. The company said the notice was not legal, as the original contract provided that each man individually should give notice to the company. But at the same time the company had accepted the old scale signed by us as a union and not as individuals. The officers of the company refused to deal with the committee and threw our notice back to us. They also discharged four of the six committeemen who had presented the notice. We held a meeting shortly after that to demand the reinstatement of these four men. Supt. Foote heard that trouble was brewing and reinstated the men. But as to the new scale for 1895 he refused to do anything. Since Jan. 1, 1895, Mr. Foote has been promising us a copy of the new scale, but has treated with contempt our committees each time they waited on him. In view of these facts we think it is best, now that we are out, to stand up for our rights and get this new scale adopted."

The local union in South Chicago is not in a position to order a strike should the company refuse its demands. The matter must

[Continued on second page.]

PARK WHERE LAKE IS

WORK SOON TO COMMENCE ON ALD. MADDEN'S PET PROJECT.

As a Means of Beautifying the Lake-Front Park It Is Planned to Fill In the Lake Some 1,200 Feet Out, Using Material from the Drainage Canal and from Cellars—Council Committee and Others to Get Together—Engineering Feat Not a Difficult One.

Work on filling in the basin of the lake with a view of enlarging and beautifying the Lake-Front Park, it is expected, will commence soon. Ald. Madden got an order through the Council Monday night requesting the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds to open negotiations with the Drainage Trustees, officials of the Illinois Central, and the contractors on the Drainage Canal. Ald. Campbell, Chairman of the committee, and Ald. Madden have had a conference, and the former signified his willingness to get the committee together at once and take prompt action.

It is the intention to fill in the lake 1,200 feet out and then build a breakwater such as the one which now protects the Lake Shore drive on the North Side. It is estimated that it will take in the neighborhood of two years to accomplish the work.

Ald. Madden, who has taken the initiative in this matter, had a conference a day or two ago with Gen. Fitz-Simons, the engineer, with reference to the cost of the breakwater and the amount of filling needed. The General does not consider the engineering difficult and it was his opinion that if the work could be commenced at once and if the coöperation of the Drainage Trustees and the contractors on the canal could be secured the problem would soon be settled. It is understood the trustees will gladly turn over the material excavated from the canal to be used in filling.

It is suggested to allow all material excavated in building enterprises to be dumped in the lake. It is not, however, the intention to make this a dumping ground for objectionable refuse. It is believed contractors who have such material will gladly pay the city for the privilege of dumping it there.

Mayor Swift has signified his approval of the undertaking. One reason why he vetoed the order of Ald. Hepburn directing that steps be taken to compel the Illinois Central railroad company to build a viaduct over its tracks for pedestrians was that he did not want to establish a precedent that would interfere with negotiations looking to this great improvement. It is understood that the Mayor expects an amicable arrangement can be reached between the Illinois Central and the city by which the railroad company will depress its right of way. The Mayor, it is said, does not want to establish a policy that will in any way interfere with this idea.

MRS. STANLEY MATTHEWS IS TO WED.

Reported She Will Marry Gen. N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 8.—It is understood that Gen. N. M. Curtis of this city is to marry Mrs. Stanley Matthews of Washington. He will probably retire from Congress.

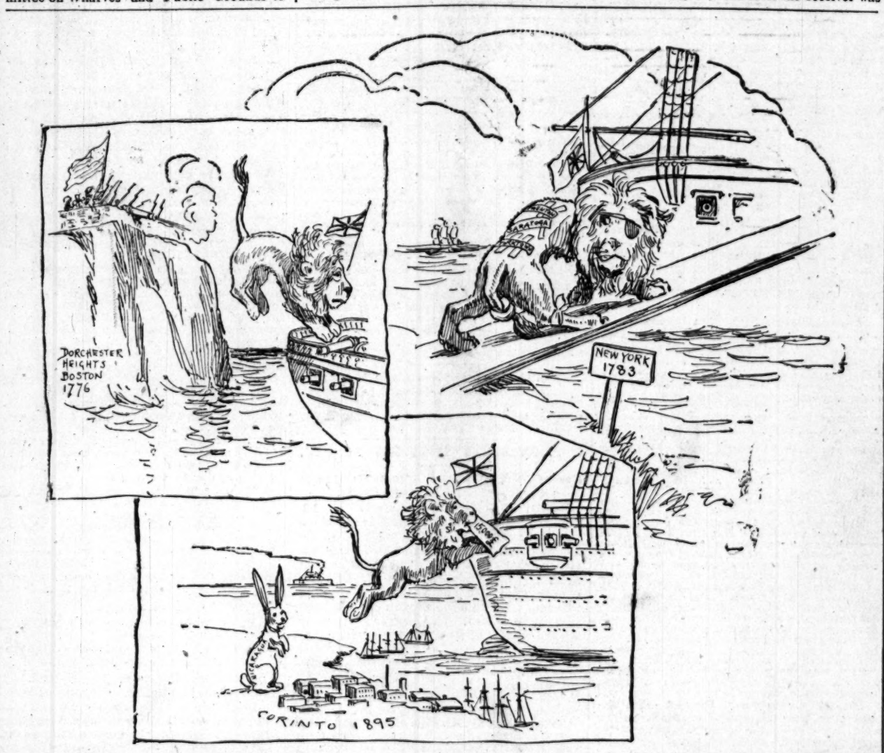
HE KEEPS "OLD GLORY" ON THE FLOAT

James T. Smith's Job Is a Patriotic One, but Not a Sinecure.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—There is one man at the State House who earns all the money he gets. His name is James T. Smith, and every thirty days he gets $60. His duty is of a peculiar nature. Every morning at 7:30, rain or shine, sunshine or storm, James T. Smith takes his well loaded dinner pail in one hand and the American flag in the other and climbs to the top of the Capitol. He goes 365 feet and by the time James T. Smith gets there he thinks he has walked 365 miles. James T. Smith stays up on the dome all day, and along in the evening he pulls down the flag and returns to earth.

James T. Smith does not like his work, although it would seem at first blush to be a sort of a sinecure. Some days he has company, for there are lots of people curious enough to climb to the top of the dome. They are in no hurry to get back to the earth because they are too tired, so they sit down and look over Sangamon County with James T. Smith. Pleasant days are all well enough up on the dome, but James T. Smith says it is a trifle rocky when the wind gets to blowing. There is no good place for James T. Smith to hide himself. He cannot read a newspaper because the wind would carry it off. A man would be foolish to trust himself with a pack of cards and a game of solitaire way up in the clouds.

Some months ago the Legislature passed a joint resolution on the flag question requiring the display of the national colors on top of the Capitol every day in the year. The flags are about thirty feet by eighteen, and they cost from $25 to $35 each. They are made of a good quality of bunting. A flag has been known to withstand the wind for thirty days, but in stormy weather three days will, as they say down in Southern Illinois, "wear it down to a frizzle." The ends of the flag farthest from the pole whip into fringe, and it doesn't take long to use one of them up.



"THREE TIMES AND OUT"—NOW KEEP HIM OUT.

THINK HE IS INSANE.

J. T. TAYLOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE AFTER HIS FIRM FAILS.

His Friends Believe There Was No Reason for the Assignment at Fairbury, Ill., and That It Was Due to a Temporarily Unbalanced Mind—Mystery in the Case Which No One Can Solve Satisfactorily—Receiver for the Big Flour Concern Appointed at Quincy.

Quincy, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—As a result of the assignment of John J. Taylor of Fairbury, Ill., Tuesday, a receiver was appointed here today for the big flour mill of Taylor Bros. & Co.

John F. Taylor, soon after the receiver was appointed, attempted suicide at Fairbury. He was found hanging to a tree in the park surrounding his residence. He was cut down and it is probable his life will be saved. The feeling prevails here that he was temporarily insane and that there was no need of his confessing judgment yesterday.

The firm is composed of John J. Taylor of Fairbury, William H. Taylor of Chicago, and Proctor Taylor of Quincy. Seymour J. Carter, the manager of the mill, was appointed receiver and is now in charge. Proctor Taylor says all creditors will be paid in full. The mill has a capacity of 2,200 barrels of flour per day. The plant is worth about $300,000. The liabilities are $140,000, and the principal creditors are:

Union National Bank of Chicago, $5,000; Atlas National Bank of Chicago, $8,000; First National Bank of Fairbury, $4,000; L. B. Downing of Fairbury, $2,500; National Bank of Pontiac, $5,000; L. E. Payson of Washington, D. C., $10,000; State Savings, Loan and Trust company of Quincy, $25,000; First National Bank of Quincy, $41,500.

Fairbury, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The

SCRIMMAGE BETWEEN THE RIOTERS AND THE POLICE AT EIGHTY-FIFTH AND BUFFALO STREETS.

Taylor failure has been the all-absorbing topic here, and Taylor's intimate friends consider there is considerable mystery attached to the whole affair. No one seems to know whether the plant at Quincy has been attached by creditors or not. Every one supposed yesterday the firm had gone to the wall and that Taylor by deeding his real estate to his son-in-law and filing a judgment note in favor of his wife would save something out of the wreck.

Taylor has been seriously ill, and the theory that his mind was affected gains ground, as he was quoted as being worth over $200,000.

THEY WANTED TO BE CONTORTIONISTS.

Why Two Little Boys in Pennsylvania Consumed Angle Worms.

Beaver Falls, Pa., May 8.—[Special.]—Two sons of Ralph Agnew, having a burning desire to become contortionists and perform in a circus, set about making their little frames supple. Some one told them if they drank a concoction prepared by boiling angle worms, they might tie themselves in compact knots or stretch out, even as does the worm. They gathered a tomato can full of worms, boiled them over a bonfire, and drank the resulting elixir. That was Monday, since which time they have taken on the form of a knot most of the time. The doctor says they nearly died from poisoning, but now they are out of danger and have given up the circus idea.

The general appropriation bill embraces, among other provisions, one of $300 for flags, and this will buy about ten banners. This number of flags will not last the State over six months, and the natural result will be that the resolution above mentioned will not be carried into effect. The motto used to be "the old flag and an appropriation," and it is just as good now as it ever was.

Secretary of State Hinrichsen has shifted the cut a little and says: "No appropriation; no flag." The man most interested in the appropriation is James T. Smith. He doesn't say so in an open way, but down in his heart he trusts the Legislature will not, in a burst of generosity, appropriate any more than $300 for flags for the next two years.

MANUFACTURERS WANT HIGHER PRICES

Sweat Shop Proprietors Organizing for Better Pay for Work.

There is a movement on foot which, if brought to a successful consummation, will be of considerable benefit to the 15,000 men, women, and girls employed in the 800 sweat shops of Chicago, and also to the proprietors of the shops. These proprietors are organizing with a view to making a demand on wholesale clothing dealers for better contract rates than have been paid of late. If the demand is ignored it is said a strike will be inaugurated.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

Sun rises, 4:37; sun sets, 6:57.
Moon 15 days old; rises, 3:21 p. m.

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CLOSE GUARD KEPT ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Grounds at Woodley Not Left for a Moment Unguarded.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—Five Metropolitan policemen are detailed for daily duty at Woodley, where the President and Mrs. Cleveland reside, and their instructions from the Superintendent of Police are not to leave the President's country seat unguarded for a moment. One of these policemen is a mounted officer and his tour on duty begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and terminates at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After this there are two reliefs, consisting of two officers, who are on duty from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight and from that hour until 8 o'clock the next morning. By this arrangement the Chief Magistrate and his wife and little ones are never without guardians and in case of an emergency a large squad of bluecoats could be mustered at a moment's notice. The stationhouse is at Georgetown, only a couple of miles distant from Woodley, and a patrol wagon could make the run if necessary within a quarter of an hour. This detail of policemen at Woodley is in addition to the officers on duty at the White House, where there are two Sergeants and twenty-four privates, divided into platoons of eight, and doing "a trick of duty" of eight hours each. The mounted policeman on duty at Woodley is fully armed and equipped for an encounter with intruders. It is the duty of the officers to patrol the grounds thoroughly at all hours and at night in particular they are requested to be on their feet constantly. This special service will cease at Woodley as soon as the President and his household leave for Buzzard's Bay, which will probably occur about June 1. From Washington to their destination in the Old Bay State the Presidential party will be guarded by agents of the Secret Service, and this surveillance will be maintained during their sojourn at Gray Gables.

BUSINESS-MEN IN A JUSTICE COURT.

Twelve of Them, but They Fail to Agree as to the Guilt of Miss Webber.

Twelve staid business-men sat on a jury in Justice Glennon's court yesterday afternoon. The case on trial was that of Annie Webber, the keeper of a massage and bath establishment at No. 125 Fifth avenue, who had been arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Both sides agreed that the jury should consist of business-men and a constable was sent out. He brought in the following prominent business-men of the down-town district: Charles McDonald, book publisher, No. 55 Washington street; Lee Burnham, hair goods, Nos. 71 and 73 State street; Almer Coe, optician, No. 65 State street; H. F. Tanner, boot and shoe salesman, State and Madison streets; George E. Watson, wholesale paint dealer, No. 28 Randolph street; S. M. Dullaghan, men's furnishing goods, No. 130 Wabash avenue; J. L. Roe, jeweler, No. 163 State street; Lewis Curtis, manager of the Methodist Book Publishing company, No. 57 Washington street; C. L. Hovey, printer; Charles D. Peacock, jeweler, Nos. 90 to 98 State street; M. Kyle, No. 95 Washington street; and John Bowling, machinist, No. 50 Cicero court. William Frankell and John Hagony, special agents of the society, testified they had visited the place kept by the defendant and found it conducted in a manner not compatible with public morality. Miss Webber denied the charges and said neither man had ever been in her place. The jury failed to agree and a new trial was set for Monday. After the trial one of the jurors said the vote was eleven to one for conviction, the odd juryman being Hovey.

HE SURVIVES MANY ACCIDENTS.

Remarkable Experience in New York of Ludgar Tardy, a Former Chicagoan.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—Ludgar Tardy, formerly of Chicago, and a man of as many aliases as he has had accidents in his life, tonight engaged in the seventh round since April 1 with his Nemesis. He landed in Bellevue Hospital, as is his wont. He first attracted attention at Fourteenth street and Third avenue, where he had a fit at 11 p. m. When he came to he said he was George Richards of No. 146 East Ninety-fourth street, and was let go. Forty minutes later he ran into an "L" railroad column a few blocks further along Third avenue and was knocked senseless. He did not recover till he got to Bellevue Hospital, where the doorman knew him and registered him by his right name. Tardy has been in every hospital and asylum in the city. April 1, after he had been two days away from Ward's Island, he went into a branch postoffice at South Fifth avenue and Prince street at 1 a. m. He was ejected, and kicked in one of the windows. He told the policeman who arrested him he had been commissioned to kill a postmaster and a policeman. He has not done either yet. He has been run over by cable cars, knocked down by express wagons, and has fallen through air holes. He was at one time a drug clerk in Elgin.

Aged Minister Dangerously Ill.

Friends of the Rev. James Hill, D. D., of South Englewood will regret to hear that he is lying dangerously ill at his residence, No. 1824 Eighty-seventh street. Should he survive until tomorrow he will be 80 years old, having been born May 10, 1815, in Baltimore, Md. For many years he has had an agreement with his friend, the Rev. Dr. B. F. Rawlins, now assistant editor of the Western Christian Advocate of Cincinnati, O., that the survivor would preach the funeral sermon of the other.

LAST EDITION.

STABBED BY THUGS.

Desperate Fight by a West Side Business-Man.

JOHN W. MOORE WOUNDED

Assaulted by Highwaymen at Lake and May Streets.

ONE THIEF PROBABLY SHOT.

Officers Finally Reach the Scene but the Robbers Escape.

FATAL FIGHT BY COLORED WOMEN

Three highwaymen made a desperate effort shortly before 1 o'clock this morning to rob John W. Moore, hardware dealer, No. 369 West Madison street. For ten minutes he fought them and so vigorously that although they stabbed him three times he beat them off before they succeeded in robbing him. One thrust of the dagger just missed his heart by a sixteenth of an inch. At the County Hospital it was said that the wounds, though serious, are not necessarily fatal.

Mr. Moore was passing Lake and May streets while on his way home to No. 44 South May street, when three men tried to "pocket" him, one on each side and the other in the rear. He started to run, but was tripped and fell. Before the robbers could take advantage of this he was on his feet. A straight "left" sent one of them to the ground, but the others closed in on him and pinioned his arms. Then the third man tried to seize his watch. Moore struggled so violently that they could not secure possession of it and again the plucky merchant was knocked down.

Finally Uses His Gun.

This time he did not try to get up. He drew a revolver from his pocket and fired twice. Whether the bullets found lodgment he does not know. But the shooting served one purpose—it attracted the attention of a number of pedestrians and they came running to the scene. Two of the highwaymen ran away. The third drew a dagger from under his coat and stabbed Moore three times—in the right arm, in the right shoulder, and in the chest.

With the pedestrians came half a dozen policemen. They gave chase, but failed to catch the fleeing desperadoes. Moore was bleeding profusely when placed in the ambulance, but the fact that he had beaten off three thugs, saved watch, chain, and money, seemed to more than counterbalance the pain he was suffering.

Shortly before Moore was brought into the County Hospital Joseph Adams, a colored man, walked in and asked for surgical aid. He had a bullet wound just under the heart. He said the wound was caused accidentally, but further than that would make no statement. He said he lived at No. 363 Clark street. His condition is serious.

COLORED WOMEN FIGHT A DUEL.

Ella Goodall Fatally Cut by Frankie Lee, Who Also Is Wounded.

Two colored women fought a duel with razors at State and Taylor streets at 2 o'clock this morning. Ella Goodall was cut fourteen times by Frankie Lee. The former was taken to the County Hospital and will die. The other woman is fearfully wounded but her chances for recovery are better. During the fight a crowd of 200 men and women collected and did not raise a hand to stop the slaughter. When a policeman put in an appearance he had a hard time breaking into the "ring" and some excited individual telephoned to Harrison Street Police Station that a mob of negroes was trying to lynch the officer. Two patrol wagon loads of men were started on the dead run and reached there in time to pick up the almost dead amazons. They quarreled over a man.

CLUBS AND STARS ARE SURRENDERED

Dismissed Policemen Yield to the Captains Their Emblems of Office.

The police order issued Tuesday by Chief Badenoch took effect last night at 7 o'clock. It was read to the men at each of the stations at roll-call and those whom it affected took off their clubs and stars and handed them, with their keys to the patrol boxes, to the Captains, who gave each of them a receipt for the property thus turned over to the city.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The probating of the Fair will of Sept. 21, 1894, has been continued for one week.

Gov. Morrill of Kansas was not arrested yesterday, but the attorneys say he will be.

The business portion of the Town of Elmo, Mo., was wiped out by fire. Loss, $35,000.

Confederation between Canada and Newfoundland has been practically abandoned.

The seventeenth annual convention of the American Ticket Brokers' Association opened in St. Louis.

Wednesday's statement of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $179,943,690; gold reserve, $92,591,579.

Capt. Woodson, Indian Agent, reports that the reported sale in Oklahoma of a young squaw to an aged Indian is without foundation.

The Southern Standard Telegraph company, with a capital stock of $4,000,000 to operate in Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Carolinas, has been organized.

At Wampoo, Ark., an attempt was made by Constable John Green to serve a warrant on Milt Harper. Green received ten buckshot and Harper twenty-three. Both men died.

The reports that the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad had been, or was about to be, acquired by the Delaware and Hudson railroad are officially contradicted.

Benjamin Radcliff, who shot and killed the entire School Board of Park County, Colo., was removed from Buena Vista jail to Pueblo to escape an attempt at lynching by vigilantes.

Two masked road agents caught a stage load of San Franciscoans on their way to the summer resorts of Lake County, Cal., and stripped them of their valuables, securing $1,300.

The cavalry and artillery at Fort Sheridan and the Third Infantry at Fort Snelling are ordered to attend the encampment of the Wisconsin State militia at Camp Douglas, July 6 to Aug. 4.

James A. Cherry, the Denver lawyer, has mailed a reply to Secretary Morton's letter of yesterday on the silver question, telling the Cabinet Minister that his answers are not clear as to the questions asked.

The President denied the petition for pardon of William Chase, who was recently convicted of publishing a libel against C. H. J. Taylor, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Both Chase and Taylor are colored.

At Kansas City, Mo., Judge Phillips, in the Federal Court, granted a decree of foreclosure against the St. Joe Traction and Lighting company, and ordered the property sold to satisfy the first mortgage of $1,000,000 held by the Central Trust company of New York as trustee.

At Cincinnati Judge Taft, sitting with Judge Severans of the United States Court of Appeals and Judge Ricks of the United States District Court, handed down a decision in the case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan railroad company setting aside the recent sale on account of insufficient price and lack of appraisement.

HE SAYS "COIN" LIED

EX-JUDGE VINCENT DECIDES THE HOPKINS-FORREST BET.

The Ex-Mayor's Wager on the Strength of Statements in the "Financial School" That Silver Was the Unit of Value from 1792 to 1873 Decided Against Him—Exhaustive Opinion Rendered, Backed Up by Quotations from the Statutes—Case Attracts Widespread Attention.

As referee of the bet made by W. S. Forrest with John P. Hopkins three weeks ago ex-Judge William A. Vincent has decided in favor of Mr. Forrest, to the effect that "Coin" lies in stating that silver was the unit of value from 1792 to 1873, and that the unit was both gold and silver, 371¼ grains being the quantity of silver and 24¾ grains being the quantity of gold which were to equally express the measure and value of the unit adopted.

Mr. Vincent gave out his decision yesterday. It is quite an exhaustive review of the subject and will be of interest to both the "gold bugs" and silverites. It is doubtful whether there ever was a small bet made, the stake being $20 to $10, that attracted so much attention. The referee received somewhere in the neighborhood of 700 letters from people all over the country giving their views, besides literature and newspaper clippings in great abundance. He also had a dozen or more regularly prepared briefs handed to him. The decision in full reads:

During a recent discussion at the Iroquois club between Washington Hesing, John P. Hopkins, Sigmund Zeisler, and W. S. Forrest the truthfulness of certain statements in regard to the unit of value in the United States from 1792 to 1873 was questioned. This argument resulted in a controversy which, by agreement of the parties, was referred to me for decision. At my request the question to be determined was reduced to writing, and is as follows:

"Sigmund Zeisler states that under the statute of 1792 both gold and silver were made units of value in the United States. John P. Hopkins denies the proposition."

While I had a settled conviction as to the inexpediency of the free coinage of silver by the United States, without international agreement, at the ratio of 16 to 1, which was well known to the parties at the time, I had absolutely no opinion as to the precise technical question involved in the controversy above stated.

The Matter Exhaustively Presented.

In my consideration of this subject I have had the benefit of the views of advocates of each side, and it seems to me that the matter has been carefully and exhaustively presented.

In April, 1790, Congress referred certain matters relating to the establishment of a mint to Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. Jan. 28, 1791, he communicated the result of his inquiries and reflections to the House of Representatives. This report is an exhaustive treatise on the subject of currency, on which Mr. Hamilton was almost universally conceded to be the best informed and most profound student of the Nation. Hamilton evidently asked Thomas Jefferson to examine the report and express his judgment upon it, because in February, 1792, or two months before the passage of the act under discussion, Jefferson wrote to Hamilton: "I return you the report on the mint, which I have read over with a great deal of satisfaction. I concur with you in thinking that the unit must stand on both metals, that the alloy should be the same in both, also in the proportion you establish between the value of the two metals." Under the question, "What ought to be the nature of the money unit of the United States?" Hamilton says among other things:

"As long as gold, either from its intrinsic superiority as a metal, from its greater rarity, or from the prejudices of mankind, retains so considerable a preeminence in value over silver as it has hitherto had, a natural consequence of this seems to be that its condition will remain more stationary. The revolutions, therefore, which may take place in the comparative value of gold and silver will be changes in the state of the latter rather than in that of the former. * * * But upon the whole it seems to be most advisable, as has been observed, not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals; because this can not be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money and reducing it to the situation of a mere merchandise, which accordingly at different times has been proposed from different and very respectable quarters, but which would probably be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuations in the relative value of the metals, especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them with an eye to their average commercial value. * * * The conclusions to be drawn from the observations would have been made on the subject is this: That the unit in the coins of the United States ought to correspond with twenty-four grains and three-quarters of a grain of pure gold and with 371 grains and one-quarter of a grain of pure silver, each answering to a dollar in the money of account."

Hamilton's Views Adopted.

Inasmuch as the number of grains in a silver dollar was suggested to be exactly fifteen times the number of grains in a gold dollar, Hamilton's report necessarily recommends the adoption of a bimetallic system at the ratio of fifteen to one, and his reflections are certainly of greater value than those made by others years before that time. Based upon the Hamilton report, Congress enacted the law of April 2, 1792. Secs. 8 and 11 of which read as follows:

Sec. 9. "There shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint coins of gold, silver, and copper of the following denominations, values, and descriptions—viz.: Eagles—Each to be of the value of $10 or units, and to contain 247 4-8 grains of pure or 270 grains of standard gold. Half eagles—Each to be of the value of $5 and to contain 123 6-8 grains of pure or 135 grains of standard gold. Quarter eagles—Each to be of the value of $2.50, and to contain 61¾ grains of pure or 67 4-8 grains of standard gold. Dollars or units—Each to be of a value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain 371 4-16 grains of pure or 416 grains of standard silver. Half-dollars—Each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain 185 10-16 grains of pure or 208 grains of standard silver. Quarter-dollars—Each to be of one-fourth the value of the dollar or unit, and to contain 92 5-16 grains of pure or 104 grains of standard silver. Dimes—Each to be of the tenth part of a dollar or unit, and to contain 37 2-16 grains of pure or 41 3-5 grains of standard silver. Half-dimes—Each to be of the value of one-twentieth of a dollar, and to contain 18 9-16 grains of pure or 20 4-5 grains of standard silver. Cents—Each to be of the value of one-hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain 11 pennyweights of copper. Half-cents—Each to be of the value of half a cent, and to contain 5½ pennyweights of copper.

"Sec. 11. That the proportional value of gold to silver in all coins which shall by law be current as money within the United States shall be as fifteen to one, according to quantity in weight of pure gold or pure silver—that is to say, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pure gold, and so in proportion as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals."

Hamilton Agreed with Jefferson.

A careful reading of Secretary Hamilton's report and the act of April 2, 1792, cannot fail to convince that Congress substantially adopted and enacted all of his views on the subject, as it would be very apt to do when his views agreed with those of Thomas Jefferson. It is true that Congress did not provide for the coinage of a gold dollar or of twenty-four grains and three-fourths of a grain, probably for the reason that it would be too small to be practicable for use, and because, as suggested by Hamilton in the same report, "in small payments it is not perceived that any inconvenience can accrue from an entire dependence on the silver and copper coins. The chief inducement to the establishment of the small gold piece is to have a sensible object in that metal, as well as in silver, to express the unit. Fifty thousand at a time in circulation may suffice for this purpose."

It has been suggested, and seems to be true, that if the provisions for the silver dollar in the act of 1792 had been omitted we would still have a unit of one-tenth of the eagle, or 24¾ grains of gold, as recommended by Mr. Hamilton, as the idea was to have the value or denomination made equal in gold and silver. It was intended by Hamilton's report and the act of 1792 to have free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, after deducting one-half of 1 per cent, as in said act provided, at the ratio of 15 to 1, the then commercial values of the two metals, and both were made a legal tender for all debts.

Spanish Dollar the Starting Point.

It is undoubtedly true that the Spanish milled dollar, as it was then current, was the starting point, and the number of grains to compose a gold dollar was ascertained by dividing the number of grains in the silver dollar by fifteen, but this does not alter the fact that units were expressed in gold and silver. On the contrary it seems to show that both were made units of value. The word "unit" was employed as the equivalent of "dollar," and the dollar was to consist of either one of two different things—one-tenth part of 247¾ grains of gold, or 371¼ grains of silver, just as equal values may be embodied in given weights of any two given commodities, such as wheat or corn. A unit of value is the unit in which values are expressed; the value of both gold and silver is expressed in the act of 1792, so we had two units of value. If both had not been so expressed we would not have had bimetallism.

The unit is simply the starting point in the reckoning of money. In England the unit is the pound sterling, in Germany the mark, in France the franc, while Sec. 20 of the act of 1792 provides "that the money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars and units," etc.

The language of the proposition submitted for decision is not as clear and satisfactory as might be desired, but I am of the opinion that under the act of 1792 the unit was to be the dollar. The value of this unit was to be measured in both gold and silver, 371¼ grains being the quantity of silver and 24¾ grains being the quantity of gold, which were to equally express the measure and value of the unit adopted. As I conceive this to be the vital at issue, as understood by the parties to the controversy, and which was intended to be expressed in the written statement thereof, I decide in favor of the affirmative of the proposition.

WILLIAM A. VINCENT.

Cleveland Apologizes to Judge Vincent.

It has been asserted in editorials that Mr. Vincent's reputation was such as not to warrant confidence in his opinion. He was at one time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and was removed by President Cleveland owing to his appointment of Stephen W. Dorsey as Jury Commissioner. His dismissal was due to an acknowledged misapprehension of the facts, as is shown by the accompanying letter from the President:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1888.—The Hon. William A. Vincent—Dear Sir: I have always said to your friends as well as to you that your removal from the office of Judge for the Territory of New Mexico did not in the least imply any charge or conviction of dishonesty or incapacity or judicial misconduct. In the condition of affairs at that time I deemed it my duty to promptly pursue the course so unfortunate for you, and which was adopted by me upon the mere showing of the fact alleged without inquiry as to your motives and purposes. My action was unfairly harsh, but I then thought it was justified. Often since that time, as all the facts attending the incident have become known to me, and as I reflected upon your otherwise unexceptionable judicial career, so far as it has come to my knowledge, I have been impressed by the representations of your friends that your removal had subjected you to a suspicion which was unjust and unwarranted. So far as I am concerned, notwithstanding all that has passed, I am at this time willing to express my confidence in your ability and uprightness. There is now a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of Montana. So far as regards your fitness I should be entirely willing to see you in that place. I write to ask you, therefore, whether, in case I should think it well to do so, I am at liberty to submit your name to the Senate for that office. I make this proposition with a reservation for reasons not in the least connected with your personal qualifications, and I shall be glad to know your views upon the subject as soon as possible. GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEMOCRATS IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Complete Reorganization Proposed to Save a Dying Party.

Complete reorganization of the Democratic party in Cook County is now proposed by the Honest Money League. Action was taken at a meeting of the Executive committee yesterday afternoon to set the ball rolling at once. A motion prevailed to the effect that under existing management the party is so badly demoralized that without a change there can be no future for it; that the present leaders—meaning John P. Hopkins, Robert Burke, and those in sympathy with them—must be overthrown and a new order of things established. It was decided to proceed with the organization of ward clubs, or rather ward leagues. A committee consisting of W. C. Asay, A. A. Goodrich, and Walter S. Bogle was appointed to arrange plans and probably select such men as may be deemed suitable to head the movement in each ward.

A good many of the shrewd politicians suspected that this was as much the object of the Honest Money League when it was formed as to counteract the free silver craze, but they did not expect to see it crop out quite so soon. One of them said yesterday: "The fight is on and it will be a bitter one. Look for some interesting developments."

It is claimed by the league fellows that just as soon as they hoist their battle flag several members of the County Central committee will come over to their side. W. C. Asay and W. S. Bogle are there now. It is said that Joseph S. Martin, Francis W. Walker, Patrick White, F. D. Cossitt Jr., William Nugent, Martin Emerich, Stephen M. Gosselin, and several others are ready to desert the old crowd any time and cast their lot with the league.

Then after capturing Cook County it is proposed to take control also of the State machine. The Committee on State Organization issued its first address to the Democrats of Illinois yesterday, urging immediate action in convincing the 16 to 1 advocates as to the consequences that would attend the abrogation of a sound currency and the establishment of silver monometallism. All Democrats interested in the cause are called upon to organize auxiliary Honest Money Leagues in every county.

It is not expected that Hopkins and his followers will give up the ship without a struggle. What the league needs most is a leader who will draw workers to him from all factions. There seems to be good grounds for it, as the people of Manitoba are likely to rebel against such action and will have the sympathy of a large number of people throughout Canada against the remedial order of the Privy Council of England, doubtless instigated by Sir John Thompson, which is generally believed to have as its underlying purpose the reestablishing of the separate school system in Manitoba. The Manitoba Government reassembles tomorrow. It is anticipated that the Dominion Government may seek to dissolve the Manitoba Government because of its disregard of orders to legislate on the school question before taking a recess six weeks ago and in that event an open rebellion on the part of Manitoba would follow. The result of such a revolution England would find it difficult to get troops into Manitoba, as the people of the Province of Ontario are thoroughly organized by the P. P. A. and public sentiment is such that it would not allow the troops to go through that territory and the only other way to reach it would be by crossing the United States, and public sentiment in this country with the public school system would not permit the transportation of the troops through this country.

Mr. Madill, however, thought that the Dominion Government will not insist on the carrying out of the remedial orders. He said the majority of the Catholics in Manitoba were in favor of the public school and that the present trouble was due to the agitation by the priests of the Province of Quebec and Montreal.

Routine Work of a Day.

The convention today adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which shows there are about 275 delegates present. A number of committees were appointed and held sessions tonight, preparing the work for tomorrow's session. At the afternoon session addresses were delivered by Judge Jackson, Fort Worth, Tex.; Col. E. H. Sellers, Detroit, Mich.; Delegate Palmer, Montana; and Dr. P. K. Gow of California. Dr. Gow claims the order has 40,000 members in that State, and has succeeded in ousting 75 per cent of the Roman Catholic officeholders. President Trainor will deliver his annual address tomorrow morning. It is he touches on every question before the American people except the financial question.

TWO BOYS KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Four Others Injured Near Celina, O.—All Stealing Rides.

Portland, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—A Lake Erie and Western through freight was wrecked near Celina, O., and eleven cars derailed. Six boys were stealing a ride and two were killed.

The Killed.

BRIERLY, OTIS, St. Marys, O.
FINCH, PETER, Portland, Ind., son of Deputy Sheriff Finch.

The Injured.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, fatally, St. Marys.
ANDERSON, ANTHONY.
ARNOLD, BENJAMIN, Portland, Ind.
DEPEW, WILLIAM, Portland, Ind.

The wreck was caused by the engineer suddenly putting on the air-brakes while coming down a steep grade and lifting the oil tank car off the track. The car turned and fell across the track. The dead and injured were taken to Celina and cared for and their relatives notified.

BANKER J. S. BEACH IS ACQUITTED.

Trial for Embezzlement at Rockville, Ind., Comes to an Abrupt End.

Rockville, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The trial of John S. Beach, the Terre Haute banker charged with embezzlement, came to an abrupt ending shortly after the opening of court this morning, Judge White sustaining the motion of the defense to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The question was whether John Bruns, the prosecuting witness, who had deposited $45 in the bank and who had also borrowed $500, was indebted to the bank. If he was then, under the statute of March 9, 1891, Beach was not guilty of embezzlement. The Judge held from the testimony introduced there was no question of the indebtedness and since the law was a criminal statute and must be construed as it stands Bruns was indebted to the defendant. The jury was therefore instructed to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The first trial of Beach thus came to naught.

SHUT UP FOR AN HOUR IN A SAFE.

Expert Marsh and Assistant Treasurer Remove the Entire Lock and Get Out.

Madison, Wis., May 8.—Expert Marsh, who is at work repairing the time lock on the State Treasury vault, took Assistant Treasurer Charles W. Dow into the vault with him to show him something about the lock. After the door had been closed the lock refused to work and the two men were imprisoned for a little less than an hour. Finally Marsh secured their release by removing the lock entirely from the door. Both were in an exhausted condition when they finally emerged, with the perspiration streaming from every pore.

NO DANCING IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Practice of the Pupils Suddenly Stopped at Terre Haute, Ind.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The practice of having dances in the building of the State Normal School was suddenly stopped by the unexpected appearance of President Parsons in one of the rooms where a dozen couples were enjoying the dance. The next morning at chapel meeting the President announced there could be no more dancing in the building. He expressed no opinion as to dancing being an evil, but only that the State's building could not be used for the purpose.

TO AWAIT WITNESSES FROM CHICAGO.

Benedict's Trial at Pierre, S. D., Is Postponed to Friday.

Pierre, S. D., May 8.—[Special.]—The hearing in the Benedict larceny case was continued today to Friday, so that witnesses can be secured from Chicago. The affidavit says: "One Avery, first name unknown, was in the Exchange National Bank Jan. 3 and saw Taylor, accompanied by Benedict. Taylor drew $60,000 in currency, saying he must have the cash to turn over to his successor, as drafts would not be accepted; he did not want to send by express and had a man, pointing to Benedict, to help him guard it." The defense demanded immediate trial on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, but the defendant had never been arrested on that charge and could not be tried until after the larceny charge. Bail was fixed at $2,000, which Benedict's attorneys agreed should be furnished.

Orders Affecting the Militia.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Adjutant-General has granted permission to the boys' brigade of Elgin to drill and parade with arms but without ammunition until Dec. 31. The following enlisted men have been honorably discharged from the Illinois National Guard: Privates Chris Ruhl and Fred Boehm, Company K, Second Infantry; Private John Straight, Company M, Second Infantry; Ordnance Sergeant W. L. Keatley, Seventh Infantry, all of Chicago. Privates Isidor Leutschauer, Leroy Mitchell, Emil Hermighaus, William H. Harrington, George A. King, Frank Bodley, Edmund B. Butterworth, and Meyer Caron of Company E, Second Infantry, Chicago, have been dropped for desertion.

Attempt to Steal Ballot-Box Fails.

Princeton, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The store of ex-City Clerk James W. Murray was entered last night in an attempt to steal the ballot-boxes of the city that were in Murray's possession, and which involved the contest that has been begun by the Populist party to oust the candidates of the citizens' ticket who were declared elected upon a canvass of the returns. Today the ballot-boxes were brought to the court-house for safe keeping. The marauders carried away a chest which they evidently considered contained the ballots. This was found this morning in an alley broken open but nothing missing.

W. S. Cleveland Sues for Damages.

Toledo, O., May 8.—[Special.]—W. S. Cleveland, the minstrel, has commenced suit against Madison Bryan, Marshal of Delphos, O., and his three bondsmen for damages in the sum of $50,000. The action is based on an occurrence in December, 1894, when after a performance in Delphos the company was arrested and Mr. Cleveland thrown into jail for not taking out a license.

Murders Her Husband's Companion.

Monett, Mo., May 8.—Mrs. Frank Collins, wife of a gambler here, shot and killed Annie Snodgrass of Fort Smith, who was walking along the street with Collins, last night. The couple had registered together at the Attaway Hotel, and when they stepped out upon the street Mrs. Collins was waiting for them. Mrs. Collins surrendered to the police.

Nathaniel Strougher Has Lived 104 Years.

Columbus, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—Nathaniel Strougher, the oldest man in Crawford County, today celebrated the 104th anniversary of his birth. He was born in Tennessee.

J. B. GREENHUT LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Breeze in the Whisky Trust Meeting at Peoria—Chicago Developments.

Peoria, Ill., May 8.—Promptly at 12 o'clock today the adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company was called to order in the company's headquarters. The President and Secretary being absent George T. Page was chosen Chairman and Alfred S. Austrian of Chicago, who holds proxies for 330,440 shares, Secretary. The account of the stock showed that 330,540 shares were represented by proxy and 1,071 in person. Mr. Wead offered a motion that whereas by-law 8 had been amended so as to allow meetings of stockholders to be held either in Chicago or Peoria, the meeting be adjourned forthwith until May 15 at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago. Mr. Greenhut asked when the amendment had been made, no such action having been taken at the last meeting of stockholders. Mr. Austrian replied the records would show, but they were not present, being in possession of the Secretary. Mr. Greenhut again asked when the amendment had been made.

"I do not care to bandy words with you," said Mr. Austrian.

"You are a low-lived whelp," retorted Mr. Greenhut.

"You are a gentleman," replied Mr. Austrian; "but you will have hard work proving it."

Chairman Page here interposed and the colloquy came to a conclusion.

A resolution offered by Mr. Wead was carried by a vote of 330,400 shares affirmatively to 1,119 negatively, and the meeting then adjourned until May 15 at Chicago.

[The attorneys for Receiver McNulta of the whisky trust syndicate of the trust have adroitly withdrew one suit in the Federal court Tuesday evening and substituted another yesterday which is said to have been suppressed for service. The suit was the one for the recovery of the $290,000 alleged to have been taken by President J. B. Greenhut, Nelson Morris, P. J. Hennessey, and Samuel Woolner in the purchase of the Diamond, Star, Crescent, and North Peoria tilleries. It will be placed in the file box this morning in the United States Circuit Court Clerk's office. The new suit is practically the same as the one dismissed. Varies somewhat in expression, but to what extent can only be apparent upon a comparison of it with the former one. Just why the bill was suppressed for service and the order of dismissal not made public at the time is not known. The action is for an accounting and not where an attachment or injunction is prayed for. There is a peculiar coincidence attached to the securing of the order of dismissal. Yesterday morning Messrs. Greenhut, Hennessey, and Woolner filed an answer to the original bill. They neither affirmed nor denied the charge, but pointed out that the original bill was defective and demurred to its prayer and asked the court to set it aside. The answer or demurrer was filed early in the morning. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon attorneys for the receiver appeared before Judge Showalter and secured an order empowering the receiver to enter suits in his own name against debtors of the company. Later in the afternoon the order of dismissal was secured from Judge Seaman. Just what relation there was between the demurrer of Messrs. Greenhut, Hennessey, and Woolner and the rapid movements of the attorneys for the receiver immediately following can only be guessed at by a close comparison of the new bill with the old one when it is placed in the file box today.]

DELEGATES COME FROM MANY PLACES.

International Y. M. C. A. Convention Begins in Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, Mass., May 8.—The international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened its annual session today. Five hundred delegates, representing nearly forty States and Territories, besides several provinces in Canada, were present. G. N. Bierce of Dayton, O., the retiring President, was in the chair. J. A. Dummet of Portland, Ore., was appointed temporary Secretary and H. G. Vantuyl of Detroit, Mich., John C. Thompson of Quebec, and B. N. Vanvrankeno of Grand Forks, N. D., were appointed temporary Business committee. A Nominating committee was oppointed consisting of one member from each State, Territory, and province, to bring in a list of officers for the convention. The following list of officers was brought in and unanimously approved:

President, Henry M. Moore, Boston; Vice-Presidents, John E. Irvine, St. John, N. B.; James Stokes, New York; Henry J. McCoy, California; S. W. Woodward, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Gillis, Louisiana; J. J. Robyns, Mississippi; S. P. Fenn, Ohio; George Rutherford, Ohio; Secretary Wilbur M. Lewis, Georgia; Assistant Secretaries, T. D. Patton, Manitoba; Elgin C. Vanness, Michigan; and E. H. Moorman, Tennessee. The principal address of the afternoon was made by the Rev. Theodore Cuyler of Brooklyn, N. Y., who spoke on "The Jubilee Conference and Its Message to This Convention." T. D. Potter, President of the Springfield Y. M. C. A., then welcomed the visitors in behalf of the association. Mayor Charles Long did the same in behalf of the city and the Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw in behalf of the churches.

The exercises of the evening were held at the City Hall. The principal speakers were H. M. Moore of Boston, whose subject was "The International Committee Work of Supervision and Extension, Considered in Some of Its Territorial Aspects"; Prof. J. D. Dobyns of Jackson, Miss., who spoke on "Association Work in the South and the Southwest"; and Thomas Cockran of St. Paul, Minn., who spoke on "Work in the West and Northwest." The biennial report of the International committee was given by Chairman Pro Tem. Frederick B. Pratt.

The report shows an aggregate membership of 244,077. The financial reports show an increase in the property held by the Y. M. C. A. of more than $2,000,000, with a total of $16,252,875.

VALUES HER AFFECTIONS AT $10,000.

Israel Whitfield Sues Curt M. Treat for Alienating His Wife's Love.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—Curt M. Treat was sued today for $10,000 damages by Israel Whitfield for alienating his wife's affections. Mr. Treat has filed a denial to the charge and alleges the complaint is the result of a conspiracy to defame him.

TAKE IN ALL NATIONS.

PROJECT TO MAKE THE A. P. A. AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

New Constitution to Be Adopted So as to Provide for This Extension and with Such Modification as Not to Violate the Laws of Foreign Countries—Canadian School Question Discussed—Two Boys Killed in a Train Wreck—General News from the Northwest.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—The preliminary steps to the formation of an international association based on the principles of the American Protective Association will be taken by the Supreme Council of the order during the sessions in this city.

The question of extending the order throughout the world has been secretly under consideration for some time and the report of a special committee of ten members of the order, appointed a year ago at the national meeting, will be made at this session, thus bringing the matter squarely before the supreme body for definite action. There is hardly a doubt but that the international plan will be adopted. An international constitution based on the three main principles of the order, free speech, a free press, and the non-interference by sectarian institutions, will be adopted. The constitution will be broad enough to work under any constitutional government and in countries in which the laws are inimical to the principles of the order the members will simply confine their work to agitation.

The committee having this work in charge consists of five representatives of the Canadian A. P. A. known as the C. P. A., and five from the United States. The Chairman is Col. E. H. Sellers of Detroit, who will report during the session here the draft of the proposed new constitution. The Rev. J. C. Madill, the head of the Canadian visiting delegation, reports the order growing rapidly there. It had over 100,000 members when the Grand Council met last January, and nearly 25,000 members have been added since. It is in general working harmony with the organization of Orangmen, and has practically controlled the elections in the dominion the last two years.

Canadian School Question Discussed.

The feature of the meeting today was the speech of Mr. Madill on the separate school question. He said in substance:

If the Dominion Government decides to assume supervision over Manitoba and reestablish the separate schools there by force, as it may come from it, as the people of Manitoba are likely to rebel against such action and will have the sympathy of a large number of people throughout Canada against the remedial order of the Privy Council of England, doubtless instigated by Sir John Thompson, which is generally believed to have as its underlying purpose the reestablishing of the separate school system in Manitoba. The Manitoba Government reassembles tomorrow. It is anticipated that the Dominion Government may seek to dissolve the Manitoba Government because of its disregard of orders to legislate on the school question before taking a recess six weeks ago and in that event an open rebellion on the part of Manitoba would follow. The result of such a revolution England would find it difficult to get troops into Manitoba, as the people of the Province of Ontario are thoroughly organized by the P. P. A. and public sentiment is such that it would not allow the troops to go through that territory and the only other way to reach it would be by crossing the United States, and public sentiment in this country with the public school system would not permit the transportation of the troops through this country.

Mr. Madill, however, thought that the Dominion Government will not insist on the carrying out of the remedial orders. He said the majority of the Catholics in Manitoba were in favor of the public school and that the present trouble was due to the agitation by the priests of the Province of Quebec and Montreal.

Routine Work of a Day.

The convention today adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, which shows there are about 275 delegates present. A number of committees were appointed and held sessions tonight, preparing the work for tomorrow's session. At the afternoon session addresses were delivered by Judge Jackson, Fort Worth, Tex.; Col. E. H. Sellers, Detroit, Mich.; Delegate Palmer, Montana; and Dr. P. K. Gow of California. Dr. Gow claims the order has 40,000 members in that State, and has succeeded in ousting 75 per cent of the Roman Catholic officeholders. President Trainor will deliver his annual address tomorrow morning. It is he touches on every question before the American people except the financial question.

TWO BOYS KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK.

Four Others Injured Near Celina, O.—All Stealing Rides.

Portland, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—A Lake Erie and Western through freight was wrecked near Celina, O., and eleven cars derailed. Six boys were stealing a ride and two were killed.

The Killed.

BRIERLY, OTIS, St. Marys, O.
FINCH, PETER, Portland, Ind., son of Deputy Sheriff Finch.

The Injured.

ANDERSON, GEORGE, fatally, St. Marys.
ANDERSON, ANTHONY.
ARNOLD, BENJAMIN, Portland, Ind.
DEPEW, WILLIAM, Portland, Ind.

The wreck was caused by the engineer suddenly putting on the air-brakes while coming down a steep grade and lifting the oil tank car off the track. The car turned and fell across the track. The dead and injured were taken to Celina and cared for and their relatives notified.

BANKER J. S. BEACH IS ACQUITTED.

Trial for Embezzlement at Rockville, Ind., Comes to an Abrupt End.

Rockville, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The trial of John S. Beach, the Terre Haute banker charged with embezzlement, came to an abrupt ending shortly after the opening of court this morning, Judge White sustaining the motion of the defense to instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The question was whether John Bruns, the prosecuting witness, who had deposited $45 in the bank and who had also borrowed $500, was indebted to the bank. If he was then, under the statute of March 9, 1891, Beach was not guilty of embezzlement. The Judge held from the testimony introduced there was no question of the indebtedness and since the law was a criminal statute and must be construed as it stands Bruns was indebted to the defendant. The jury was therefore instructed to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The first trial of Beach thus came to naught.

SHUT UP FOR AN HOUR IN A SAFE.

Expert Marsh and Assistant Treasurer Remove the Entire Lock and Get Out.

Madison, Wis., May 8.—Expert Marsh, who is at work repairing the time lock on the State Treasury vault, took Assistant Treasurer Charles W. Dow into the vault with him to show him something about the lock. After the door had been closed the lock refused to work and the two men were imprisoned for a little less than an hour. Finally Marsh secured their release by removing the lock entirely from the door. Both were in an exhausted condition when they finally emerged, with the perspiration streaming from every pore.

NO DANCING IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Practice of the Pupils Suddenly Stopped at Terre Haute, Ind.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The practice of having dances in the building of the State Normal School was suddenly stopped by the unexpected appearance of President Parsons in one of the rooms where a dozen couples were enjoying the dance. The next morning at chapel meeting the President announced there could be no more dancing in the building. He expressed no opinion as to dancing being an evil, but only that the State's building could not be used for the purpose.

TO AWAIT WITNESSES FROM CHICAGO.

Benedict's Trial at Pierre, S. D., Is Postponed to Friday.

Pierre, S. D., May 8.—[Special.]—The hearing in the Benedict larceny case was continued today to Friday, so that witnesses can be secured from Chicago. The affidavit says: "One Avery, first name unknown, was in the

DESERT THE OLD MEN.

BREAK IN THE FIGHT FOR THE SENATORSHIP IN DELAWARE.

Followers of Addicks, Pennewill, Higgins, and Massey Go to Henry I. Dupont, Who Gets Fourteen Votes, but Not Enough to Elect—Action of Ex-President Harrison's Political Opponents Arouses the Ire of Himself and His Friends—General Political News.

Dover, Del., May 8.—There was great excitement on the floor of the Senate today while the balloting for a United States Senator was in progress. Nine ballots were taken and nearly all the Republicans deserted Higgins, Massey, Pennewill, and Addicks, casting their votes for Henry I. Dupont, President of the Dupont Powder company of Wilmington.

On the first ballots the Massey men went to Pennewill and the Higgins followers all voted for Dupont. On the third and fourth ballots Burton deserted Pennewill and voted for Dupont. On the fifth ballot all of Pennewill's followers except Morgan voted for Dupont, giving the latter twelve votes, and on the sixth, seventh, and eighth ballots Morgan deserted Pennewill for Dupont, making the latter's vote thirteen.

Every attempt made to adjourn was defeated by a strict party vote. After the eighth ballot had been taken Senator Manby of Wilmington moved to take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The yeas and nays were called and the legality of the proceedings was questioned. The motion was defeated.

A motion by Representative Fennimore for the two Houses to separate was also defeated.

Senator Pierce then asked for a ruling as to the right to take a recess, and the Speaker decided favorably. Pierce then moved a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon, and by a vote of 15 to 14 it was lost.

With the exception of a brief recess between 3 and 4 o'clock the balloting was kept up until 5 o'clock, when an adjournment was had for consultation. When the balloting was taken up again at 8 o'clock it was seen that a combination was on foot, by which H. A. Dupont was to be withdrawn and William Dupont substituted. This, however, did not meet with the approval of the Higgins men, who on the thirty-third ballot again sprung the name of Dr. Hiram R. Burton. This ballot resulted as follows: Hiram R. Burton, 8; William Dupont, 10; H. A. Dupont, 1; Ridgley, 9; Tunnel, 1. After forty-one ballots had been taken without result, Senator Hanby moved that a recess be taken until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, which was carried by a majority vote.

Both William Dupont and Dr. Burton are in the city tonight and vigorous missionary work will be done between now and daybreak. There seems but little doubt that the Republican program is to elect a Senator tomorrow, and they have enough votes at their command to keep up a continuous joint session and to delay any adverse action the Senate may take on the resolution to extend the time of adjournment.

IT PUTS HARRISON ON HIS METTLE.

He and His Friends May Make a Fight for the Nomination.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—It is announced that nothing will force ex-President Harrison and his friends into an open and pronounced fight for the next Republican Presidential nomination quicker than an attempt on the part of what is termed "the anti-Harrison clique" at Washington to belittle Mr. Harrison or his chances. The news that Messrs. Quay, Clarkson, Platt, Alger, Payne, and Fessenden have formed a combination to defeat Harrison has provoked more "politics" in Indiana than anything that has happened in months. Mr. Harrison's friends declare that it is his well-known popularity with the people that caused the meeting last Saturday in Washington. As a counter move there will likely be a meeting here soon by friends of Gen. Harrison to outline a plan for looking after his interests.

Thus far there has been no combination formed by the Harrison men, but they say that if the coterie which met in Washington should insist on pushing the fight against Harrison there will be some revelations concerning the political methods of the men in this combination. A Republican who has been in Washington a good many years and who has more or less to do with the work of the National committee says there are some unpublished stories of how Clarkson, Quay, and others happened to turn against Harrison. The political friends of Mr. Harrison are amused at the declaration of the seven men who met in Washington that of all the men spoken of in connection with the nomination next year Harrison is the only one who is barred—the only one who has no chance at all of winning. They say such a declaration is ridiculous and is so unfair that it will probably hurt Mr. Harrison with men throughout the United States on their mettle.

It is maintained by those who ought to know that there is no Harrison organization in existence at this time, but it is said that if the ex-President's enemies wish to force a fight there will be a Harrison organization at work within a short time. A man who knows something of the ex-President's plans says it is not probable that Mr. Harrison's intention to "turn his hand" in an effort to get the nomination, "but," said this man, "if the ex-President's old enemies intend to attempt to belittle him before the country, he may alter his plans for the purpose of showing these speculators in politics that he is still much alive politically."

Prominent Democrats here are taking steps to secure the next National Democratic convention for Indianapolis.

HONEST MONEY MEN ORGANIZE.

Decatur Democrats Unalterably Opposed to the Silver Heresy.

Decatur, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—One hundred Democrats of Decatur met at the court house tonight and organized the Honest Money League of Decatur, auxiliary to the State League. The declaration of principles is "unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, without international agreement, on a ratio of a 16 to 1." C. A. Ewing was elected President and Heston J. Baldwin, Secretary. In his speech Mr. Ewing denounced the action of the Democratic State Central committeemen in calling the State convention, characterizing the call as the worst exhibition of machine politics ever witnessed in any State.

Woman Suffrage Is Defeated.

Lansing, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—A hearing was had today on the proposition to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the people at the next general election. The discussion was exciting. A majority of the speakers favored the proposition, but it failed of adoption, receiving 63 votes to 22 against it, a two-thirds majority of 67 votes being necessary to submit a proposition to amend the Constitution. Several friends of the resolution were absent and on their return the measure will be taken up again, and the chances are that it will pass.

Expects a Silver Walkover.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—Secretary of State Hinrichsen, Chairman of the State Democratic committee, said today that twenty counties have so far held conventions and without exception they have declared for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. "These twenty counties," said Mr. Hinrichsen, "have 463 of the 1,076 delegates in the State convention. So that the gold men stand a poor show of making any fight at all in the convention. Only one county committee so far has refused to call a convention. I am expecting the State convention will declare for free silver without a dissenting vote."

Turney Is Inaugurated.

Nashville, Tenn., May 8.—The inauguration of Peter Turney, who was declared Governor by the Legislature Friday night, took place at noon today in the hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol. The Republican members were conspicuous by their absence, having left the city this morning for Chattanooga, where they will spend the day with H. Clay Evans. They will return here tonight.

No Violence in North Side Brickyards.

So far as the North Side brick manufacturers are concerned there was no change in the strike situation at their yards. At the office of the Weber-Labahn company it was reported strikers in some of the Lake View yards tried to prevent the men who did not quit from going to work yesterday morning, but there was no serious trouble.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

RIOT HELD IN CHECK.

TART NOTES ON BEEF.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MORTON AND ARMOUR.

The Head of the Agricultural Department Intimates That the Conduct of the Noted Packer Touching Cattle Prices Is Peculiar—Pottery Men Bitterly Denounce the New Tariff Law—Incisive Argument Against the Income Tax by Mr. Choate—Hurtful Silver Heresies.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—Secretary Morton and Philip D. Armour have gotten far enough into the question of high priced beef to indulge in a tart correspondence by wire. May 6, in an interview, Dr. Salmon charged that Mr. Armour's statement wherein he claimed a loss existed on cattle which he had slaughtered was unfair and misleading. Dr. Salmon spoke of 3,000 refrigerator cars owned by the Armour company, wherein it transported its dressed beef, and declared that until Mr. Armour made a statement of profits and losses in connection with these 3,000 refrigerator cars, to go as a companion piece to his showing touching his slaughtering, no one need weep with sympathy for Armour. This brought forth a wire of complaint from Mr. Armour directed to Secretary Morton, wherein he called attention to the acrid utterances of Dr. Salmon and asked Secretary Morton to counsel his subordinates against making statements which had no foundation but prejudice. He offered his books and papers to Secretary Morton, inspection to show how guiltless he was of interference in unfair fashion with the present price of beef. Secretary Morton at once wired Mr. Armour that his books which he so freely offered the department for inspection might better be given to those newspapers for publication in which Mr. Armour had recently exploited his views. They would readily reach the public that way. Further Secretary Morton informed Mr. Armour that not the slightest prejudice existed against him or his business in the breast of any official of the Agricultural Department. Secretary Morton desired Mr. Armour clearly to understand that what he objected to in this business of beef was the spectacle of a middleman pillaging both ways and breaking down prices when he purchased cattle for slaughter from the stock-raisers and putting up prices on dressed beef when he sold to the retail butchers. It is about settled that Secretary Morton will recommend a free list for beef as a remedy against the rings, and it is expected that the President's December message to Congress will carry a suggestion to that effect.

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Representatives of the pottery interests of the East and West have been making their presence felt very much in Washington of late, and they are bitter in their denunciation of the insidious effects of the Gorman-Wilson tariff law. According to their statements a special effort will be made with the new Congress to secure some modification in their schedules on pottery, for they declare that under the present law the business is practically ruined, and any resumption of full time work is out of the question. A meeting of the pottery owners was held recently, at which an attempt was made to see if steps could not be taken to increase prices. After a careful consideration of the situation, it was decided by the manufacturers present that under the present tariff law it would be absolutely impossible to secure better prices, and hence that the present wage scale must continue. In future it was asserted that reductions in wages would be more probable than an advance. The makers of white granite and semi-porcelain ware assert that their business is in a worse condition than any other industry which was attacked by the Democratic free traders, who went further in many directions than they really intended to go.

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Under the McKinley law decorated earthenware paid a duty of 60 per cent and undecorated of 55 per cent. Under the new law the rates are 40 and 30 per cent. Thus it will be seen that there is a sweeping reduction of one-third in the amount of protection and the manufacturers were immediately compelled to reduce their wages to the lowest possible notch to make up for this loss. The reduction in the tariff has been so large, however, that English manufacturers are now able to compete on more than even terms and, according to the American owners, the Englishmen have successfully reduced their prices just below the cost of production in America. Even with this reduction in price the English manufacturer, it is said, is netting about five per cent better rates than he did when the McKinley law was in force, and has been obliged to make no wage reductions, for they were already so low that nothing more was necessary. As a result of this, the American pottery manufactories declare they will be obliged to ask for some relief in the way of increased duties or else close down at least part of their works. In this opinion the potters at Trenton, N. J., and East Liverpool and Zanesville, O., are united, although it appears that the Eastern manufacturers have suffered more from the competition of the English goods. Western men being protected to a much less extent by the freight rates.

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"My latest advices from Hawaii came by the Gaelic yesterday," remarked Chargé d'Affaires Frank Hastings, "but there was not the slightest intimation given me of a threatened uprising among the royalists in Honolulu. This is a regular scare now whenever correspondents are hard up for something to say about the islands and nobody pays any attention to them. So far as Great Britain's making any demand for real or fancied outrages upon British subjects is concerned that deserves to rank in the same category. As a matter of fact, whatever was done to the subjects of Queen Victoria during the recent uprising at Honolulu transpired in the presence of the British Commissioner, and if there was anything demanding his interference he would have made protest then and there. But our people do not anticipate any aftermath of this kind. Nothing has been received at the legation from Minister Thurston."

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By action of the Criminal Court in accepting $15,000 bail Capt. Henry W. Howgate, who has been on trial for embezzling funds of the Signal Service Bureau, is again free to come and go as he pleases. It is understood Howgate will return to New York to look after the private business in which he was engaged when arrested. Meanwhile the wife of the gallant Captain continues to serve as the head of the charwomen in the War Department, a position in which she was appointed shortly after the disappearance of her husband from Washington.

INCOME TAX LAW IN GREAT DANGER.

Indications Are That Justice Jackson Will Decide Against It.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—When Mr. Choate concluded his terrific assault on the income tax this afternoon the Chief Justice, without formality, declared the Supreme Court adjourned until Monday, May 20. It is understood the first informal consultation will be held Saturday of this week, there being a desire to give Justice Jackson time to recover from the strain of his three days in court. The issues which Justice Jackson has in his hands are simple. (1.) He will be expected to decide the broad question as to whether the income tax law is a violation of constitutional restrictions on the taxing power of the General Government. If he decides the law lacks uniformity as a whole, the income tax is a thing of the past. (2) He will be asked to decide whether, in view of the recent decision declaring a tax on rentals direct and therefore prohibited by the Constitution, the whole law is not made void. He might himself hold that taxes on rentals are not direct taxes, and yet in view of the recent decision of the court, hold that as the law had been declared unconstitutional in an essential part it was void as a whole. Justice Jackson's experience in the Senate is expected to teach him the fact that the income tax law could not have received a baker's dozen of votes in that body if it had been known landlords would pay no taxes on their rentals. There is a general impression, derived from his previous associations, that Justice Jackson will side with the Chief Justice and Justices Gray, Brewer, and Field in opposition to the law. All through the Treasury Department there is an opinion that income tax revenues must be at once eliminated from all estimates. As a matter of fact, Justice Jackson has as yet given not the slightest hint of his opinions.

Choate Resumes His Argument.

Attorney Shellabarger, representing the appellant in the Moore case, asked for leave to deliver a brief oral argument, asserting that Mr. Moore's attorneys had not made any oral presentation of his case before a full bench, and thought they were entitled to that privilege. The request, however, was refused. Mr. Choate then began the second installment of his argument. He declared the question of taxation had been one of the most prominent in the minds of the framers of the Constitution. He then proceeded upon the basis that the court had decided that lands were to be free from direct taxes and that there was to be no difference for tax purposes between the body of the land and its proceeds. He then entered upon the discussion of the undecided questions, contending there were the same reasons for exempting incomes that existed for exempting bonds and real estate.

Justice Harlan asked Mr. Choate if he

JUSTICE JACKSON.

meant by a general tax on personal property a tax on all personal property of every kind. Mr. Choate replied:

Not all, because I admit the right of exemption.

Justice Harlan—Does a tax law that reaches only a part of personal property come under that heading?

Mr. Choate—In New York there is a vast body of citizens except inmates of tenement houses, nearly one-half of the population, yet I call that a general assessment, not excepting the exemptions. It is a tax that cannot be shifted and a tax that cannot be avoided, but the question whether a tax on real estate can be shifted I will leave to political economists with whom I have no relations and hope never to have relations.

Mr. Choate looked at the Attorney-General when he spoke of political economists and there was laughter, a rare demonstration in the Supreme Court.

Justice Harlan asked if the counsel would call a tax on the income of bonds a direct tax that would have to be apportioned, and upon receiving an affirmative reply asked if the same was true of a tax on banking.

Mr. Choate answered: "That is a business and this court has over and over again decided that Congress can tax a business."

Scoffs at the Attorney-General.

Then Mr. Choate continued:

Regarding the statement that former income taxes will have to be paid back if the court reverses the Springer rule, there is no Springer rule. I submit that with such consequences as that your Honors have nothing to do. That is not an argument addressed to a question of law or of constitutionality. A moral argument, the Attorney-General says it is. I call it an immoral one. The idea of the Attorney-General standing up here for the nation and asking that because the government has collected much money illegally in the past it must go on collecting money illegally.

Mr. Choate next considered the exemptions made in the income tax law and in doing so made especial reference to the mutual insurance companies as going to show the magnitude of the operations of those companies. He could, he said, mention one such company whose accumulated property amounted to $204,000,000. An exemption such as this was beyond the bounds of reason. Having obtained so much money he said the company reinvested it by forming trust companies, organizing banks, building and reorganizing railroads, and floating government loans. Not only this, but it controlled Congress and directed legislation, as had been confessed by the Attorney-General. Referring to the exemptions of incomes of less than $4,000 he said it was an arbitrary blow aimed at corporations, in hitting which the framers of the law well knew they were striking the main source of income of thousands of widows and orphans, whose incomes, individually small, were derived from corporate investments. As to the question whether the entire law was rendered invalid by the decision declaring parts of it to be so, he said:

Does it follow that because the law has been left mutilated it should remain buried? and he answered that it did. The instrument had been left too long uninterred. In its present condition it shocks the sensibilities. The rule was that where parts of a law upon which others are or the whole of it were dependent are declared invalid the dependent parts must also share the same fate, and he contended that by the former decision of the court the income tax law had been robbed of its body and substance.

SILVER HERESY HURTING AMERICA.

Banks in South America Refuse to Buy United States Exchange.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—Secretary Morton has received a letter from the United States Minister to Argentina, W. I. Buchanan, in which he discusses the silver question interestingly. He writes:

It would pay as an investment to have Congress meet and attend for a short time to outside countries and by observation get the thing well located in their heads that something is wrong in our currency scheme from the standpoint of bankers in other countries. I wrote you under the department the 5th of last month of an incident here which should, I think, be instructive. The largest bank in South America, the branch here having eighty millions (paper) on hand, refused to buy an exchange on the United States, the reason being, as I believe, and as the submanager said—our silver heresies. The humiliation of an American who is refused by a London banking concern here the courtesy extended to British merchants need not be commented on. Every draft drawn on the States that is negotiated here must specify "gold dollars." Hence the banks will not accept silver in deposit in sums exceeding 90 cents. The study of money as one sees it outside of our country is intensely interesting, and the result to state my belief is that if we ever expect to have any trade outside our country that is worth talking about we must have a currency which is current in every country at par, and one which will enable an American merchant to carry a letter of credit on the States and have it honored in any city of the world. Anything else is simply putting off the question. This (£) is current throughout the world. This ($) is not, and, as Americans, we should, it seems to me, make the latter symbol current on any bank counter in the world. I agree with you on the probable status of the parties in 1896—but which? If I read the signs rightly the Republican Congress coming into power will be as a silver one. What better opportunity could our party want than that to take the honest side of the question and stand for a world-wide accredited American dollar?

Speaking of Paraguay as our competitor he says:

Our people must keep their eye on this country on the live stock importing business. I have written you before concerning it, and am daily convinced that in a year or two we will have as great a competitor here in cattle as we now have in wheat—and they sail into any port of the Old World without a minute's quarantine, either. No winter to kill germs of any kind, disease and plenty of it, scab on sheep—it are passed over by Europe, and I think properly, but I am inclined to believe it is done because they have more commercial interests here to nurse than they have with us.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION PROGRAMS.

Second Annual Conference for the Mississippi Valley District.

The second annual university extension conference for the Mississippi Valley will be held under the auspices of the University of Chicago in three sections, the first taking place at South Bend, Ind., Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, May 10, 11, and 12; the second at Joliet, Ill., May 17, 18, and 19; the third at Clinton, Ia., June 7, 8, and 9. Elaborate programs have been prepared for these sessions. President Harper, Prof. R. G. Moulton, Prof. Nathaniel Butler, and the secretaries of the Extension Division of the University of Chicago will be present.

OPPOSED TO THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Conference of Ministers Discussing Them at Ravenswood.

Secret societies are being discussed in a Christian conference held in Ravenswood yesterday and today. At today's session addresses will be delivered by the Revs. Ralph Atkinson, N. W. Deveneau, H. H. Hinman, E. B. Graham, W. T. Hogg, A. W. Safford, Bishop Dillon of Oregon, and others. The influence of the lodge-room as opposed to Christianity will be the subject, and the program begins at 9 a. m. and lasts until 8:45 p. m.

HOUSE KNOCKS IT OUT

TRAIN ROBBERY BILL IS TOO STRONG TO SUIT MEMBERS.

Refuse to Pass It in Its Present Shape—Defect May Be Cured to the Satisfaction of Its Opponents—Cook County Civil Service Bill Gets a Death Blow—F. H. Cooper Roams at Will Through Springfield's Streets — Meyer Talks Straight to a Committee.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Senate bill allowing the imposition of the death penalty upon those found guilty of train robbery failed to pass today. It was thought by the House to be improperly drawn, and it was bitterly contested on that ground. It will tomorrow be returned to second reading for the purpose of amendment, so as to make it meet with the approval of a majority of the members of the House. Its chances of passage are still considered good, and some of the best lawyers in the House will undertake the work of curing its defects.

When the roll-call was completed there were enough votes to pass the bill; but members immediately began changing their votes to the negative, and when the result was announced only fifty-eight votes were recorded for it, while there were seventy-three votes against the bill.

The following is the section of the bill which defines train robbing and provides the death penalty therefor:

Any person or persons who shall remove, displace, or injure any signal, frog, rail, tie, bridge, or trestle, or any part of a railroad track or roadbed, or who shall place upon any railroad track any obstruction or explosive substance or enter into any conspiracy therefor with the design of robbing any company, agency, employé, passenger, or other person on any railway train, engine, tender, car, or coach on any railroad in this State, or who shall in any way stop, detain, or arrest the progress of any such train, engine, tender, car, or coach with the intent to commit robbery thereon, or having in any way gone upon or entered any engine, tender, coach, express, baggage, mail, or other car, or any apartment of such train, shall there rob, maim, wound, injure, or kill any passenger, agent, employé, person, or persons, or shall rob any express company, mail pouch, baggage, or other car of any money or valuable thing whatsoever, either the property of such company, agent, employé, passenger, or other person, or the property of another in his or their care or custody, or shall assault any agent, employé, messenger, passenger, or other person on said train or connected therewith, shall be deemed guilty of train robbing and on conviction thereof shall be punished by death or confinement in the penitentiary for a term of not less than ten years.

The clause of this section objected to is that inflicting the death penalty on any person who "shall assault any agent, employé, messenger, passenger, or other person on said train or connected therewith."

Mr. White of McLean, from the Committee to Visit State Charitable Institutions, made a report on the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago. The report in part says:

The general appearance of the infirmary was anything but inviting, and as a whole was not creditable to the State. An air of untidiness prevailed and there was an absence of anything that goes to make up a comfortable home. The furniture is old, out of repair, and wholly uninviting all throughout the building for such an institution. The chairs, the beds and the bedding, the table furniture are such as one would expect to find only in a poverty-stricken home. There is hardly a chair in the institution that would be called respectable in the ordinary family. There are now in the institution 142 patients; with suitable furniture 160 could be accommodated. The average for the last year has been 140. The general appropriation asked for is $54,000.

Who is to be blamed for the condition as found your committee does not pretend to say. The professional care is of a high character and there is no good reason why the institution should not take high rank among similar institutions of the Nation.

The committee recommend the appropriation asked. The same committee made a report on the Northern Illinois Hospital for Insane at Elgin, finding it in good condition.

A number of the Commissioners of Cook County are here in the interest of a Senate bill which provides for the institution of civil service among the employés within the jurisdiction of the Cook County Board. An attempt was made in the House today to get a suspension of the rules so as to have the bill read a first time. Representative Morris of Iroquois made the motion and a howl of objection was heard. The motion was lost on a roll call by a vote of—yeas 26, nays 75. This is probably the finish to the measure. The members seem to think it would be wiser before extending the principles of civil service to see how it works in the municipal government of Chicago.

Mr. Bryan's bill, regulating the sale of land for taxes and the redemption of the same, was passed. It provides, among other things, that the person at a tax sale offering to pay the amount due at law for the least percentage thereon as penalty shall be the purchaser; but it is provided that no bid shall be accepted for a penalty exceeding 25 per cent of the amount of the tax or special assessment. Real property so sold may be redeemed at any time before the expiration of two years by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which the land was sold, together with the amount of the penalty, if redeemed within six months; twice the amount of the penalty if redeemed between six and twelve months; three times the penalty if redeemed between twelve and eighteen months; and four times the penalty if redeemed between eighteen months and two years.

COOPER DOES JUST AS HE PLEASES.

Although the Senate Says He's in Contempt No Arrest Has Been Made.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Frank H. Cooper roamed around Springfield today at his own sweet will. He was in contempt of the Senate, but that fact didn't seem to give him the least annoyance or worriment. He sat at the table in the Leland Hotel dining-room hard by his relentless pursuer, Senator Moses Salomon, and took breakfast, dinner, and supper at peace with all the world. No Sergeant-at-Arms or officer of the law dogged Mr. Cooper's steps. He was unmolested and did just exactly as he pleased.

Moses Salomon and the Attorney-General made up their minds last night they would get up some kind of a writ directed to any officer of the State, from Adjutant-General Down to Poundmaster, to appoint Frank H. Cooper. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Mr. Anderson, knows a thing or two himself, and he does not intend to get into any legal complications by making an unwarranted arrest. All were along well enough with Senator Moses Salomon and Attorney-General Maurice Talleyrand Moloney until noontime, when they came to the conclusion that Cooper could not be arrested without a resolution of the Senate specifically ordering that act. This brought the proceedings under the contempt case to an end for the day.

Mr. Cooper says he is going to Chicago tonight and will return whenever the Senate wants him. Sergeant-at-Arms Anderson says he will arrest Mr. Cooper whenever he is armed with proper papers on the one hand and has the State of Illinois at his back on the other. He intends to do his duty in accordance with the advice of his lawyer. Beyond this he will not move a wheel.

He was asked if he intended to take Mr. Cooper to the Sangamon County Jail in case he was told to arrest him, and he replied:

"O, I should think not. Mr. Cooper is a gentleman; he isn't charged with any crime. If I were told to take charge of him under proper papers I suppose that Mr. Cooper and myself would take up headquarters at the Leland and get along pleasantly so long as the Legislature was in session or until he was released by process of law."

Senator Green's insurance bill occupied the greater part of the session today. It came up as a special order on second reading. The discussion turned on the amendments offered by Senator Green and which the Insurance committee had modified and reported with a favorable recommendation. After a long debate the bill with the committee amendments and one or two additional amendments offered on the floor was advanced to a third reading.

The "Anti-Ringer" bill passed by the House was passed by the Senate by a vote of —ayes 36, noes none. It came up as a special order.

MEYER GOES AFTER A COMMITTEE.

Says It Has No Right to Report on the Telephone Bill.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Early in the session Representative Cody of Cook County introduced a bill regulating the charges imposed by telephone companies. It was under the rules of the house sent to the Committee on Corporations. That committee at first ordered the bill reported favorably to the House, but subsequently rescinded its action and the bill still remains in the committee. Mr. Cody, nothing daunted, however, got the House Committee on County and Township Organization to approve his measure and order it reported to the House as a committee bill. A meeting of the committee was held today at which Speaker Meyer was present. That gentleman read to the organization the rules of the House respecting the scope of the committee work and the reference of bills. He said he did not care to enter into the discussion of the telephone bill at all, but told the committee plainly it should confine its business within the scope of the rules of the House. He then withdrew and an attempt was made to get the committee to reverse its action in indorsing the bill. This failed and a favorable report was ordered. The matter will come before the House some time or other, and when it does Speaker Meyer will hold the report out of order because the committee has not jurisdiction of the subject matter embraced in the bill.

The joint Committee of the House and Senate on Drainage and Waterways met this afternoon to consider Senator Bogardus' bill to promote the construction of waterways. The bill contemplates the construction of a great trunk waterway through Illinois from Lake Michigan via the Illinois and Desplaines Rivers to the Mississippi. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a competent engineer to act as comissioner, who shall prepare and procure all the necessary data and information for such a project and report the same to the next General Assembly. At the request of the Chairman, Senator Sawyer, Engineer Cooley of the Chicago Drainage Board was present and addressed the committee on the subject of the proposed waterway. At the conclusion of his talk the amount of the appropriation, which had been left blank, was made $25,000, on motion of Senator Munroe, and the commissioner's salary was fixed at $500 per month. On motion of Senator Mahoney the bill was ordered reported favorably to the Committee on Appropriations.

NO ONE KNOWS WHAT HE WILL DO.

Altgeld Gives No Indication of Action on House Bill No. 618.

Springfield, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld has as yet given no indication as to his probable action respecting House Bill No. 618. He was absent from his office all morning, and this fact led many to believe that he was preparing a veto message to the House on this measure. On inquiry it was found he remained at the mansion to entertain a party of friends from Chicago who are visiting him. The Governor was in the executive office all the afternoon and received many visitors. So far as can be learned he told no one what he intended to do respecting the frontage bill, nor did he have any conversation on the topic that could be gleaned.

SOUND MONEY WILL WIN IN 1896.

A Majority of Delegates in Each Convention Will Be for Honest Money.

The New York Times (Dem.) imagines that it possesses the gift of prophecy and can tell how the delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1896 will vote on the money question in making its platform. This is its forecast of May 5:

Up to the time that the delegates to the Republican convention are called upon to vote upon the platform the silver men appear to be likely to have their own way. When it comes to voting the power of the State as represented in the Committee on Resolutions may be speedily and rudely overturned. Assuming that the States will vote upon the money plank as they have declared in the platforms of 1892 and 1894, the contest between sound money and the silver experiment will turn out about as follows:

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

State.	For money.	For sound silver.
Alabama		22
Arkansas	16	
California		8
Colorado		8
Connecticut	12	
Delaware	6	
Florida		6
Georgia		28
Idaho		6
Illinois	36	12
Indiana	30	
Iowa	26	
Kansas		20
Kentucky	26	
Louisiana	16	
Maine	12	
Maryland	16	
Massachusetts	30	
Michigan	14	14
Minnesota	18	
Mississippi		18
Missouri	34	
Montana		6
Nebraska		16
Nevada		6
New Hampshire	8	
New Jersey	20	
New York	72	
North Carolina	10	12
North Dakota		6
Ohio	46	
Oregon		8
Pennsylvania	54	10
Rhode Island	8	
South Carolina		18
South Dakota		8
Tennessee		24
Texas	30	
Vermont	8	
Virginia		24
Washington		8
West Virginia	12	
Wisconsin	24	
Wyoming		6
Arizona		2
District of Columbia		2
Alaska		2
Utah		2
Indian Territory		2
	584	322

The Times next turns its horoscope on the Democratic National Convention's action on the sound vs. bad money issue with this result:

Unless a great change be wrought in several of the States now cherishing the silver delusion it seems probable that the Committee on Resolutions for the Democratic national convention will bring in a platform the leading plank of which will be a declaration for free coinage, unlimited or limited, qualified or independent. The members of the committee from States in which all parties favor the Populist ratio will probably be agreed on the money question will make a minority report. Upon the adoption of the report the convention will come to a vote.

The friends of sound money—those who regard the experiment of independent free coinage as a menace to the national credit and national prosperity—would be at a disadvantage in the vote on the money plank if the unit rule were applied, as it is in the making of nominations in Democratic national conventions. But it will be remembered that in the Chicago convention of 1892, on the vote upon the tariff plank offered by Mr. Neal of Ohio as a substitute for the plank reported by the Committee on Resolutions, the vote of several States was divided. That will probably be the case in the convention of 1896, and the result of the vote to decide whether the party shall be for sound money may be expected, from the present outlook, to be as follows:

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

State.	For money.	For sound silver.
Alabama	12	
Arkansas		16
California		18
Colorado		8
Connecticut	12	
Delaware	6	
Florida	2	
Georgia		16
Idaho		6
Illinois	10	38
Indiana	30	
Iowa	26	
Kansas		20
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana		8
Maine	12	
Maryland	16	
Massachusetts	30	
Michigan	8	20
Minnesota	18	
Mississippi	8	
Missouri		10
Montana		34
Nebraska		16
Nevada		6
New Hampshire		8
New Jersey	20	
New York	72	
North Carolina		6
North Dakota		6
Ohio	30	
Oregon		8
Pennsylvania	50	14
Rhode Island	8	
South Carolina		18
South Dakota		8
Tennessee	10	14
Texas	20	10
Vermont	8	
Virginia	10	14
Washington		8
West Virginia		6
Wisconsin	24	
Wyoming		6
Arizona		2
District of Columbia		2
Oklahoma		2
Alaska		2
Utah		2
Indian Territory		2
Total	473	433

The majority for sound money as against a direct declaration of a free coinage policy will be but 40, apparently. It may be larger. It is almost inconceivable that it should be less, if it is to be assumed by the Democratic party is to make a contest to retain confidence as well as power.

It is obvious that, in order to win, or to prevent the election of President and Vice-President from going to the House of Representatives, in which the Republicans hold a majority of States and would elect, the Democrats must not only avoid the danger that menaces them in the adoption of financial heresies, or merely sectional and selfish theories, but that, having adopted a platform addressed to the good sense of the whole people, they shall devote themselves with zeal to the work of organization and to the plain teaching of sound Democratic doctrines.

There can be no gain to the Democratic party in refusing to consider the figures as they are indicated by the estimates given, nor in a neglect constantly to bear in mind the fact that in order to elect the President in 1896 it will be necessary to gain votes in States in which the task will be one demanding intelligent and determined effort. The danger of a default in the election at the polls is evident. The remedy is in the hands of the men who are to shape the Democratic policy of 1896, and upon them will also rest the responsibility for defeat or the honors of victory.

LOCAL BUSINESS FIRMS IN TROUBLE.

Two Assignments Made in the County Court Yesterday.

Peter Wehler, manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds, No. 521 West Twenty-first street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday. The assignee is William A. Paulsen. The assets are placed at $20,000; liabilities are less.

The Chicago Cigar Supply company, No. 197 La Salle street, has assigned in the County Court to Julius H. Stevens. The company has a wholesale and retail cigar store. The assets are $2,000 and the liabilities $2,000.

HE STOPS AT EIGHT.

COOPER WILL DUMP NO MORE GARBAGE IN LINCOLN PARK.

Before President Crawford Ends the Scheme Eight Loads Are Placed, but Hereafter, It Is Promised, Another Place Will Be Found for It—Drainage Trustees Get an Unexplained Proposition for the Use of One Bank of the Drainage Canal—Municipal News.

Col. Cooper's hired men deposited eight more loads of garbage in his Lincoln Park dump yesterday morning and then retired from the field, sending his wagons to the regular dump at Diversey street and Ashland avenue. Yesterday afternoon park teams were covering up the garbage, and no more of it will find its way to the park.

While Col. Cooper transferred his attentions to a less favored locality the mischief was done in the park, for he left a rank smell along the Lake Shore drive that grew in strength of unpleasantness as the day wore on and the hot sun hastened the decay of the garbage that remained uncovered. Meanwhile complaints and protests began coming into the office of President Andrew Crawford as soon as residents in the vicinity learned what was going on. But Mr. Crawford was the earliest of all objectors. He drove to the dump before 8 o'clock, got a good whiff of the thriving stench, and at once looked up the Park Superintendent and told him to stop the further dumping.

Before this order could be executed, however, the wagons which had been loaded the night before reached the park and were unloaded.

Miss Jane Addams, inspector of the Nineteenth Ward, returned from her trip East Tuesday and was on hand yesterday at the office of the Street and Alley Cleaning Bureau to make her report to Supt. Rhode. She spoke at length about the garbage system in vogue in New York City, where she said the work was much more simple on account of the shape of the city, which is long and narrow. All utensils used for the handling of garbage are of iron and emptied and washed daily, after which the refuse is deposited in the ocean, through the agency of huge scows. All of the work, except the handling of the scows, is done by the city. A larger amount of money is expended there than in Chicago, and as a consequence the city is cleaned daily.

WANTS ONE SIDE OF THE BIG DITCH.

Drainage Trustees Get a Proposition from George A. Chambers.

The following communication from George A. Chambers, whose offices are in the Montauk Block, No. 115 Monroe street, caused some speculation among the Trustees of the Drainage District, to whom it was submitted at the regular meeting yesterday:

If you will have the dump on one side of the canal made level and 150 feet wide on top I will lease it of you for 199 years and pay you $30,000 per year rental, lease to commence as soon as completed.

The letter was referred to the Committee on Engineering and Finance.

Mr. Chambers could not be found last night at his office. His residence is not given in the city directory, and no one in the building knew where he lived.

There somehow is a hot dispute over Commissioner Kelly's order that the Engineer should be instructed to suspend the gauge readings on and after July 1 at the following points: Bowmanville, on the North Branch; Desplaines, Riverside, Joliet, on the Desplaines River; and Morris, on Illinois River. These readings are all accomplished at a monthly outlay of $50, which Commissioner Kelly and Commissioner Eckhart declared was money thrown away. The matter finally went to the Committee on Engineering and Finance.

The gauge readings are taken for the purpose of ascertainmg the extent of the volume of water passing through the channel.

The vouchers approved in connection with the construction account of the Engineering Department were exceptionally heavy for the last two weeks. This item alone reaches $25,935 and the total of the vouchers ordered paid amounts to $327,133.

COMMISSIONER KENT CUTS DEEP.

Lets Out 2,627 Men from the Street Department—Other Changes.

Commissioner of Public Works Kent is getting rid of the barnacles as fast as he can. Out of 2,918 men employed as laborers in the street department in the last half of March 2,627 have been discharged, at a saving to the city of $50,290 per month. This leaves only 291 to work. The pay-roll for the department laborers is thus reduced from $58,166 to $7,875 per month. Arrangements have been made for many changes in the clerical force in the various bureaus, as well as among the various inspectors. The Commissioner discharged J. R. Burnick, Superintendent of the Canal pumping station, for disobedience of orders in putting men upon the pay-rolls against the orders of the Commissioner. The men were discharged with Burnick.

Mr. Kent appointed Granville Kimball of the Thirty-fourth Ward Superintendent of the Sixty-eighth street pumping station, vice Robert Black discharged. He was recommended by the Western Society of Engineers and many business firms. He was in the United States navy eight years and for ten years was chief engineer of various ocean merchant vessels. For five years he was a general contractor in Chicago. At one time he was connected with the Cramps, and he has also been foreman of various machine shops.

William G. Beale, the new Corporation Counsel, will not qualify for a day or two. His private business demands his immediate attention, and at Mr. Beale's request Mr. Palmer will continue to act as Corporation Counsel temporarily.

THEY USE THEIR "PULL" IN VAIN.

Discharged Policemen All Working to Get Back Again.

In spite of tremendous efforts by dropped policemen Patrolman Christopher Foley alone secured reconsideration, as it is claimed the records in his case were falsified. Fred Teeples, dropped from the First Precinct, is a garbage contractor of the Thirty-fourth Ward, and a personal friend of ex-Mayor Hopkins. He was called into Chief Badenoch's office and asked to repay $1,500 he had drawn as salary as a police officer within the last sixteen months, for which it is claimed he rendered no service. He was given until next Saturday afternoon to do so, at the expiration of which time Supt. Badenoch said suit will be brought against him in behalf of the city to recover the amount mentioned. Teeples when asked whether he had ever rendered the city any service said he had reported for work every day, which was all the work he did. Capt. Byrnes said Teeples had never reported to him. He made no promises to return the money.

Chief Badenoch is now at work on the order affecting officers above patrolmen. There are 1,000 of them and many will drop. He appointed Dr. Fred Formaneck of the Eighth Ward Department Surgeon.

THEIR PROPOSITION NOT ADOPTED.

Drainage Board's Plan Fails to Suit West Park Board.

At a meeting of the West Park Board yesterday afternoon a proposition was received from the trustees of the Sanitary District, who wish to carry the Drainage Canal across Western Avenue boulevard, 320 feet wide, and, if granted permission by the Park Board, propose to maintain one bridge for the boulevard and one for the traffic at Western avenue—the bridges to be 300 foot span, the district at its own expense to grade the approaches to these bridges. The proposition was rejected, and a counter proposition presented by Commissioner Moll will be submitted to the Drainage Board. This included a subway under the railroad tracks at Western Avenue boulevard, a swing bridge over the Drainage Canal to be maintained by the Drainage Board. The filling and the approaches of the Illinois and Michigan Canal on the line of the boulevard at California avenue, with other details, to be agreed upon on the acceptance of the proposition.

Power of Judges Restricted.

The County Board on March 18 passed a resolution notifying all of the Judges that no bill or claim for services of any kind would be allowed by the board, unless authority to employ or obtain such services had first been obtained from the board." Judge Richard S. Tuthill replied that stenographers should be allowed the Judges of record. County Attorney Robert S. Iles yesterday to the County Board submitted it as his opinion that stenographers for the use of the court, but not for litigants, should be allowed, and suggested that the ones of the clerks of courts and the State's attorney's office should be employed. He thought the Judges had no power to employ stenographers to take evidence in trials.

To Buy the Rogers Park Water-Works.

Negtiations have been opened by Chairman Madden of the Finance committee and Controller Wetten for the purchase of the Rogers Park water-works, as H. E. Keeler, who owns the plant, is willing to sell.

ALLEGED CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Not Encouraging—First Reports About Pilocarpin Greatly Exaggerated.

New York Times: When it was reported on the 12th ult. that Dr. Louis Waldstein of this city, now in Germany, had discovered a remedy for consumption and cancer, the statement published by Dr. Waldstein was not accessible here. On the following day there was published the report to the State Department in which the discovery had been announced. The text of that report did not warrant the somewhat extravagant assertions which had already attracted public attention. It appears from this that Dr. Waldstein had ascertained that the lymphatic glands are stimulated by injections of pilocarpin. We do not understand that this effect of pilocarpin had been unknown. His theory was that injections of pilocarpin, stimulating the lymphatic glands, would increase the number of white corpuscles in the blood, and thus reinforce the blood's original germicidal power. There seems to be fairly satisfactory evidence that the white corpuscles are active foes of the invading bacteria or germs of infectious diseases. Dr. Waldstein believes that their number can be increased and their beneficial action intensified by pilocarpin. He had proved this, it was said, by observation and experiment in two hospitals. But the report to the State Department also said:

"Dr. Waldstein has not had time to watch the effect of his discovery in relation to tuberculosis of the lungs, but the reasoning that led him to what he has already achieved seems equally good for the cure of this terrible scourge of mankind. He strongly advises physicians to try pilocarpin in the early stages of consumption."

No reference whatever to cancer was made in this report. No proof was offered that any consumptive patient had been benefited by pilocarpin injections. It was stated, however, that in one case of lupus the effect of the injections had been remarkably good.

Additional information is obtained from a letter received in Cincinnati from Dr. Waldstein (published by the Enquirer), and from advance sheets of the doctor's article in a Berlin medical journal received by a physician in this city. In the latter he says that he observed in a number of cases of diphtheria treated with anti-toxine that the number of the white corpuscles was largely increased. We quote as follows:

"The various works on the subject would indicate that in recovery from infectious diseases there is always a stimulation of certain organs of the body—namely: the lymphatic glands, the result of which is the formation of certain protective substances. I therefore inferred artificially and artificially increase the white cells in the blood, recovery would be facilitated. In looking around for substances which would have rapid action in this direction I found that the best results were obtained with pilocarpin.

"It has already been shown," he remarks, "that it increased the white cells." Having said that in the cases of several children "who had marked enlargement of the lymphatic glands after scariatina or measles," the glands were reduced in size by pilocarpin injections, he proceeds as follows:

"Pilocarpin was also employed in a number of cases of phthisis. Some cases with phthisis (consumption) and without fever received injections of pilocarpin. The result was a marked rise of temperature, and at times a scarlatinous rash, which resembles very much that which followed injections of antitoxine and of tuberculin. In two advanced cases, in which the opportunity of making post-mortems was afforded, the condition of the lungs was very much like that found after injections of tuberculin."

We do not learn from this that any beneficial effect was perceived, unless a rise of temperature be regarded as beneficial. And if it be accepted that the effect

ADVANCE IN CORN.

EXPORTS EXCEED RECEIPTS AND LOCAL DEMAND IS GOOD.

July Corn Sells as High as 51 1-2 Cents—Sugar Refineries Bid Up for the Small Local Arrivals — Wheat Sympathized with the Firmness in Corn Early—Markets All Eased Off Late in the Session—Street Produce and Other Market Quotations.

Corn attracted rather more than its share of attention yesterday. It was particularly strong early in the day, and the strength shown was a factor in wheat. All sorts of opinions are obtainable regarding the position of corn and regarding yesterday's bulge. For the time being the statistical announcements favor holders. The export demand is good, and the Liverpool market was up from ½d on spot and ½@¾d on futures. Export clearances yesterday and Tuesday exceeded receipts at all primary points by 15,000 bu, a condition said to be unprecedented. Clearances yesterday were 137,000 bu, primary receipts 140,000 bu and 330,000 bu. Local receipts were 85 cars, including a few elevator transfers and 11,000 bu by canal. Against the small receipts were the liberal withdrawals from store of 319,000 bu. The buying by the sugar refinery people contributed to the general strength. They carry no stocks and have a certain amount of corn to buy without regard to arrivals. No. 3 corn sold yesterday as high as 50¾c and No. 3 yellow at 51c. These prices were 1½@1¾c higher than Tuesday. The big export and the excellent inquiry for sample offerings dictated the tone of corn during the early part of the session, in face of a falling off in demand for corn for shipment. There was a little call for No. 2 yellow corn. Contract corn sold at July price to go to store, with No. 3 yellow ½c under and No. 3 1c under. The country was selling some small lots of corn for July and September delivery. Patten did some selling, supposed by some to be the clearing up of a fag end of his long line. July corn opened anywhere from 50¾@51c, as compared with a previous close of 50¾c, and sold up 51¼c. The market was nervous and unsteady, selling up or down on a small volume of business. It held steady for some time a fraction over 51c, but broke with wheat to 50¾c and closed at 50¾c. Today's estimate of receipts at 75 cars contributed to the second rally.

The wheat market was extremely sensitive, and the local crowd, suffering from the drubbing of Tuesday, was inclined to be bearish. In view of the fact that the rains have occurred since May 1, it is clear that the government report Friday will be bullish. There was some covering by shorts early, which, with the strength in corn caused July wheat to open full up to the previous close and at once sell up to 63¾@63¾c, an advance of ¾c. A New York authority credited the reports of weather damage in Germany, and along the same line was the Berlin cable quoting a decline of 1½ marks. Antwerp closed unchanged and Paris ¾@1¾c higher. Liverpool closed ½d higher for spot and futures. Early Berlin cables quoted heavier declines than those shown by the closing public advices. The weather conditions are against the market as well as the weakness shown in the Northwest. A few months ago the strength was all in the spring wheat market. The shortage, if there is any, appears to be left at winter wheat points. The strength displayed at Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit has been a feature for some time, while Duluth and Minneapolis are lagging. There was considerable pressure to sell September wheat, that future at one time being under July. This threw the feeling regarding crop prospects. Seaverns attempted to sell May wheat at 16@1¾c under July and the break in the market followed. July wheat had sold up twice to the price reached on the first upturn, but scaled down to 62¾c and closed at 62¾c. Primary receipts were 260,000 bu; shipments, 714,000 bu; and clearances, 288,000 bu. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 245 cars, as against 247 the same day last year and 121 two years ago. Local receipts were 31 cars and 15,000 bu by canal, against withdrawals of 78,000 bu. Rail shipments from Chicago since May 1 have been heavy. There were rumors of extensive cash business here, but they were not satisfactorily confirmed. One 70,000 bu lot of No. 2 red wheat was sold to go to Toledo and it was claimed that 40,000 to 50,000 bu more were worked for the same market. The milling demand was not so urgent as it has been. Samples were ½@1c lower. No grade sold at 54c. No. 2 red sold at 62¾@63¾c, and choice at 64¾c. Duluth reported liberal sales of cash wheat, but the engagements at New York for export were small.

Oats Market Lacks Snap.

Price ranges in oats were narrow and the tendency of the deferred deliveries toward easiness on good prospects. At the opening there was a show of firmness in sympathy with corn, but the latter cereal did not exert much influence later. Futures were a full shade off June and September. Bartlett-Frazier took some round lots of May and sold June. A feature was the first trade of the season in lots for May, 1896, delivery at 29½c. Receipts were 130 cars, and that number is expected today. Withdrawals from store were 95,350 bu, most of which came from private elevators. June opened at 28⅝@29c, sold at 29c, and closed at 28¾@c. Trade was quiet Tuesday. July ranged at 28¾@28¾c, closing at 28¾c, a decline of ¼c. September ranged at 25¾@26¼c, and rested at 25¾@25¾c or 26c. There was a fair inquiry for cash lots. A New York firm wanted 150,000 bu No. 2 white, but the best terms obtainable were a shade above what was bid. Norton-Worthington worked 130,000 bu. Vessel room was taken for 260,000 bu. No. 2 sold to go to store at 28¾@29c. Samples ruled firmer than contract and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 27¾c, do white at 32½c, No. 2 at 29@29½c, and do white at 32½@33¼c.

Cash rye was firm and scarce. The near futures were wanted at easier prices, but the new crop deliveries were without demand. Round lots of No. 2 in store were nominally 63c. No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 63@64¼c. May and June were 62c bid. July was 56c seller, 57c buyer. August 55c sellers, as Tuesday, and September 52¾c sellers, a decline of ¼c. Receipts were 6 cars No. 2.

Barley steady and quiet. No. 2 was quotably 51½c, and No. 3 ranged at 50@50¾c. An 8,000-bu lot of choice Minnesota to arrive sold at 53¼@54½c. Arrivals were 8 cars.

Cash flaxseed advanced ½c, but the supply was small, precluding business. No. 1 Northwestern on grade is at $1.45½. May was held at $1.45, a former price, while $1.44 was bid. September sold, sparingly, at $1.16. Receipts were 4 cars; shipments 15,962 bu.

Timothy seed was steady, offerings continuing meager. Prime seed was quotably $5.50, and fair to good country lots at $5.00@5.40. Clover seed was unchanged on the basis of $9.20 for prime.

Bran was in fair demand and steady, with sales in track and f. o. b. at $13.00.

Provisions were steady and improved slightly in prices. Receipts were generally below expectations, and the market was active and higher, but the strength in corn was more of a factor. There was some changing of July contracts to September at a spread of 17½@20c on pork, 15c on lard, and the same on ribs.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

According to the Corn Trade News the supply of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefor increased 1,580,000 bu during April. Supplies afloat increased 7,500,000 bu, and stocks in store decreased 6,760,000 bu—of the latter 4,200,000 bu credited to Russia. Supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada at points reported to the Trade Bulletin, decreased 15,524,000 bu, against 9,631,200 bu during April, 1894. Supplies in United States, Canada, and Europe decreased 41,455,000 bu during the last four months, against 24,750,000 bu for the corresponding period in 1894.

Corn reports yesterday and today have been fully up to primary receipts," said T. A. Wright. "So long as this condition of affairs continues there is no logic in fighting advances in price. Receipts are small and there is no telling when they will increase. We will have to look to Illinois for supplies, as corn at Western points, such as Kansas City, is worth as much as in Chicago. Corn is in the hands of people who are in position to hold it, and it will not move freely until the next crop is assured, which will not be until well along in the summer."

A representative of Dreyfus of Paris wired Counselman & Day as follows: "A late Berlin cable reports the market declining rapidly. Further declines anticipated. The weather is splendid and the crop in excellent condition. South Russia offers increasing and Russian houses are willing to accept any reasonable bids."

"I can't understand why the sugar refinery people do not build an elevator and carry a certain amount of corn in stock instead of buying supplies daily," said a prominent grain commission man. "Their buying was what put the wire edge on the market yesterday. They come in on the small receipts and put prices up. They did the same thing on the receipts of a couple in January, and the market slipped right back after a little local shortage had been relieved by more liberal receipts.

Lake tonnage was in good demand at 1¾c for wheat and 1c for corn and oats to Buffalo and 1¾c for wheat to Toledo. Charters were: 280,000 bu wheat, 125,000 bu corn, and 260,000 bu oats.

Wheat was considerably stronger on the curb late in the day, being quite plentiful at an advance of ¼c. The demand for calls on July was light, the range being 63¾@63¾c. Puts sold at 61¾@62c, and calls at 64¼@64½c.

New York reported receipt of cables stating that the Argentine surplus for export will only be 40 per cent of that of last year, and that this is already exhausted.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 32 cars; corn, 85 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 23,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

Articles.	Closed yesterday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed May 9, 1894.
WHEAT.				
May....	62¾	61¾@ 62¾	61¾	57
July....	62¾	62¼@ 62¾	62¾	59½
Sept....	63¾	62¾@ 63¼	62¾	60
CORN.				
May....	50¾	50¾@ 51	50¾	38¾
July....	50¾	50¾@ 51¼	50¾	36¾
Sept....	50¾	50¾@ 52	50¾	40¾
OATS.				
May....	28¾	28¾@ 28¾	28¾	35¼
June....	28¾	28¾@ 28¾	28¾	30½
July....	28¾	28¾@ 28¾	28¾	35½
MESS PORK.				
July....	11.95	11.87½@12.20	12.17½	12.25
Sept....	12.15	12.12½@12.37½	12.35	.....
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July....	6.65	6.65 @ 6.70	6.67½	7.05
Sept....	6.80	6.80 @ 6.85	6.82½	7.05
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July....	6.07½	6.07½@ 6.12½	6.12½	6.32½
Sept....	6.20	6.20 @ 6.27½	6.27½	6.32½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carlots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	9	2	8	19
Spring wheat	12	.....	.....	12
Corn	53	25	9	87
Oats	115	15	.....	130
"	6	.....	.....	6
"	.....	5	1	6
Total	196	47	17	260

By canal—15,168 bu wheat, 10,800 bu corn, and 21,000 bu oats.

Inspected out—77,004 bu wheat, 170,257 bu corn, 7,765 bu oats, and 1,956 bu rye. From private houses—1,400 bu wheat, 148,890 bu corn, and 87,605 bu oats.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

Articles.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Flour, brls.	7,568	21,287	8,894	23,622
Wheat, bu.	13,500	16,677	306,843	96,123
Corn, bu.	90,258	150,830	210,341	204,305
Oats, bu.	184,800	280,320	196,217	232,374
Rye, bu.	4,553	2,000	12,778	6,955
Barley, bu.	10,052	13,813	2,252	6,569
T. Seed, lbs.	50,440	58,700	4,500	128,879
C. Seed, lbs.	.....	14,120	26,000	58,000
Oth. S'd, lbs.	.....	.....	17,375	65,019
P. Seed, bu.	3,250	1,950	6,392	5,969
B. Corn, lbs.	.....	68,000	.....	21,410
Cheese, lbs.	47,030	125,570	81,630	173,915
Butter, lbs.	244,795	295,710	285,681	277,462
Eggs, cases.	19,515	22,729	7,844	10,136
Hides, lbs.	498,168	268,920	385,208	174,727
Wool, lbs.	646,680	230,558	277,929	106,608

OTHER FARM PRODUCE.

Strawberries Lower Under Heavy Receipts—Large Stocks of Potatoes.

Arrivals of strawberries were heavy, the bulk of the run being from Tennessee. Berries from other States were for the most part soft and scarcely salable. Prices declined 20@30c per case. Illinois berries sold at $1.25@2.25 per 24-qt case. Some of the soft fruit sold as low as 40@50c per 24-qt case. The local demand was good at the reduction in price. There was little demand for potatoes and dealers are becoming anxious to realize. The tracks are well filled and receipts are running large. Other lines of produce were generally active and steady.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: extra separator, 16c; firsts, 14½@15c; seconds, 12@13c; thirds, 8@10c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 15c; firsts, 12@14c; seconds, 8@10c; packing stock, 6@7c.

Berries—Strawberries: Louisiana, 50c@$1.00 per 24-pt case; Mississippis, 75c@$1.00 per 24-qt case; Tennessees, $1.50@2.00 per 24-qt case.

Cheese—September and October Young Americas, 9@10c; twins, 9@9½c; flats, 9@9½c; cheddars, 8½@9c. Skims, 7@7½c; Swiss, 10@11c; limburger, 11@11½c; brick cheese, 11½@12c.

Eggs—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 12½c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 11½@12c; not strictly fresh, 11½c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.10@1.25.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@4.00 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, common to choice, $2.75@4.50 per box; California oranges, $2.00@3.00 per box.

Hay—Receipts, 477 tons; shipments, 84 tons. Market very dull. Demand light and prices weak. Offerings only moderate. Choice timothy quotable at $10.50@11.00. No. 1 at $9.75@10.25; No. 2 at $9.00@9.50; mixed nominal at $7.00@8.50; upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 7@8c, roosters, 5c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@5.50 per doz.

Potatoes—On track: Burbanks, 52@56c per bu; Hebrons, 45@50c; Peerless and Carmen No. 3's, 45@54c; white stock, 48@55c; Western Rose, 45@50c. Less than carlots from store, 10c higher than above quotations. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.00@1.10 per brl.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 1-3 bu boxes, 25@35c; cucumbers, Louisiana, 50@75c per doz; celery, home-grown, 20@40c per doz; green onions, 10@15c per doz bunches; Bermuda, 40@50c per box; 25@35c; green peas, 2-3 bu boxes, 50c; lettuce, home-grown, 4-doz cases, 75@80c; new beets, 40@50c per doz bunches; string beans, $4.50@4.75 per crate; new carrots, 35@45c per doz; old onions, yellow, $1.50@2.00 per brl; Bermudas, $1.75@1.80 per box; 75@90c per crate; dry, per plant, 50-lb boxes, 35@40c; radishes, 85c@$1.00 per bu; spinach, 40@75c per bu; string beans, Louisiana, 90@75c per bu. Asparagus was nominally unchanged and Paris ¾@1¾c higher. Liverpool closed ½d higher for spot and futures. Early Berlin cables quoted heavier declines than those shown by the closing public advices. The weather conditions are against the market as well as the weakness shown in the Northwest. A few months ago the strength was all in the spring wheat market. The shortage, if there is any, appears to be left at winter wheat points. The strength displayed at Toledo, St. Louis, and Detroit has been a feature for some time, while Duluth and Minneapolis are lagging. There was considerable pressure to sell September wheat, that future at one time being under July. This threw the feeling regarding crop prospects. Seaverns attempted to sell May wheat at 16@1¾c under July and the break in the market followed. July wheat had sold up twice to the price reached on the first upturn, but scaled down to 62¾c and closed at 62¾c. Primary receipts were 260,000 bu; shipments, 714,000 bu; and clearances, 288,000 bu. Receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth were 245 cars, as against 247 the same day last year and 121 two years ago. Local receipts were 31 cars and 15,000 bu by canal, against withdrawals of 78,000 bu. Rail shipments from Chicago since May 1 have been heavy. There were rumors of extensive cash business here, but they were not satisfactorily confirmed. One 70,000 bu lot of No. 2 red wheat was sold to go to Toledo and it was claimed that 40,000 to 50,000 bu more were worked for the same market. The milling demand was not so urgent as it has been. Samples were ½@1c lower. No grade sold at 54c. No. 2 red sold at 62¾@63¾c, and choice at 64¾c. Duluth reported liberal sales of cash wheat, but the engagements at New York for export were small.

Oats Market Lacks Snap.

Price ranges in oats were narrow and the tendency of the deferred deliveries toward easiness on good prospects. At the opening there was a show of firmness in sympathy with corn, but the latter cereal did not exert much influence later. Futures were a full shade off June and September. Bartlett-Frazier took some round lots of May and sold June. A feature was the first trade of the season in lots for May, 1896, delivery at 29½c. Receipts were 130 cars, and that number is expected today. Withdrawals from store were 95,350 bu, most of which came from private elevators. June opened at 28⅝@29c, sold at 29c, and closed at 28¾@c. Trade was quiet Tuesday. July ranged at 28¾@28¾c, closing at 28¾c, a decline of ¼c. September ranged at 25¾@26¼c, and rested at 25¾@25¾c or 26c. There was a fair inquiry for cash lots. A New York firm wanted 150,000 bu No. 2 white, but the best terms obtainable were a shade above what was bid. Norton-Worthington worked 130,000 bu. Vessel room was taken for 260,000 bu. No. 2 sold to go to store at 28¾@29c. Samples ruled firmer than contract and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 27¾c, do white at 32½c, No. 2 at 29@29½c, and do white at 32½@33¼c.

Cash rye was firm and scarce. The near futures were wanted at easier prices, but the new crop deliveries were without demand. Round lots of No. 2 in store were nominally 63c. No. 2 sold f. o. b. at 63@64¼c. May and June were 62c bid. July was 56c seller, 57c buyer. August 55c sellers, as Tuesday, and September 52¾c sellers, a decline of ¼c. Receipts were 6 cars No. 2.

Barley steady and quiet. No. 2 was quotably 51½c, and No. 3 ranged at 50@50¾c. An 8,000-bu lot of choice Minnesota to arrive sold at 53¼@54½c. Arrivals were 8 cars.

Cash flaxseed advanced ½c, but the supply was small, precluding business. No. 1 Northwestern on grade is at $1.45½. May was held at $1.45, a former price, while $1.44 was bid. September sold, sparingly, at $1.16. Receipts were 4 cars; shipments 15,962 bu.

Timothy seed was steady, offerings continuing meager. Prime seed was quotably $5.50, and fair to good country lots at $5.00@5.40. Clover seed was unchanged on the basis of $9.20 for prime.

Bran was in fair demand and steady, with sales in track and f. o. b. at $13.00.

Provisions were steady and improved slightly in prices. Receipts were generally below expectations, and the market was active and higher, but the strength in corn was more of a factor. There was some changing of July contracts to September at a spread of 17½@20c on pork, 15c on lard, and the same on ribs.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

According to the Corn Trade News the supply of breadstuffs in Europe and afloat therefor increased 1,580,000 bu during April. Supplies afloat increased 7,500,000 bu, and stocks in store decreased 6,760,000 bu—of the latter 4,200,000 bu credited to Russia. Supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada at points reported to the Trade Bulletin, decreased 15,524,000 bu, against 9,631,200 bu during April, 1894. Supplies in United States, Canada, and Europe decreased 41,455,000 bu during the last four months, against 24,750,000 bu for the corresponding period in 1894.

Corn reports yesterday and today have been fully up to primary receipts," said T. A. Wright. "So long as this condition of affairs continues there is no logic in fighting advances in price. Receipts are small and there is no telling when they will increase. We will have to look to Illinois for supplies, as corn at Western points, such as Kansas City, is worth as much as in Chicago. Corn is in the hands of people who are in position to hold it, and it will not move freely until the next crop is assured, which will not be until well along in the summer."

A representative of Dreyfus of Paris wired Counselman & Day as follows: "A late Berlin cable reports the market declining rapidly. Further declines anticipated. The weather is splendid and the crop in excellent condition. South Russia offers increasing and Russian houses are willing to accept any reasonable bids."

"I can't understand why the sugar refinery people do not build an elevator and carry a certain amount of corn in stock instead of buying supplies daily," said a prominent grain commission man. "Their buying was what put the wire edge on the market yesterday. They come in on the small receipts and put prices up. They did the same thing on the receipts of a couple in January, and the market slipped right back after a little local shortage had been relieved by more liberal receipts.

Lake tonnage was in good demand at 1¾c for wheat and 1c for corn and oats to Buffalo and 1¾c for wheat to Toledo. Charters were: 280,000 bu wheat, 125,000 bu corn, and 260,000 bu oats.

Wheat was considerably stronger on the curb late in the day, being quite plentiful at an advance of ¼c. The demand for calls on July was light, the range being 63¾@63¾c. Puts sold at 61¾@62c, and calls at 64¼@64½c.

New York reported receipt of cables stating that the Argentine surplus for export will only be 40 per cent of that of last year, and that this is already exhausted.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 32 cars; corn, 85 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 23,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

Articles.	Closed yesterday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed May 9, 1894.
WHEAT.				
May....	62¾	61¾@ 62¾	61¾	57
July....	62¾	62¼@ 62¾	62¾	59½
Sept....	63¾	62¾@ 63¼	62¾	60
CORN.				
May....	50¾	50¾@ 51	50¾	38¾
July....	50¾	50¾@ 51¼	50¾	36¾
Sept....	50¾	50¾@ 52	50¾	40¾
OATS.				
May....	28¾	28¾@ 28¾	28¾	35¼
June....	28¾	28¾@ 28¾	28¾	30½
July....	28¾	28¾@ 28¾	28¾	35½
MESS PORK.				
July....	11.95	11.87½@12.20	12.17½	12.25
Sept....	12.15	12.12½@12.37½	12.35	.....
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July....	6.65	6.65 @ 6.70	6.67½	7.05
Sept....	6.80	6.80 @ 6.85	6.82½	7.05
RIBS—BOXED 25c MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July....	6.07½	6.07½@ 6.12½	6.12½	6.32½
Sept....	6.20	6.20 @ 6.27½	6.27½	6.32½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carlots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	9	2	8	19
Spring wheat	12	.....	.....	12
Corn	53	25	9	87
Oats	115	15	.....	130
"	6	.....	.....	6
"	.....	5	1	6
Total	196	47	17	260

July, 27c; September, 26c asked. Rye—No stock here and none offering to arrive. Barley—Dull, nominal. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 1 hard, cash, 65¼c; May, 65¾c; July, 66¼c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 64¼c; May, 64¾c; July, 65¾c; September, 63¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 60¾c. No. 3, 57¼c; rejected, 54¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 65¾c. No. 1 Northern, 65¼c. Rye, 61c. Oats, No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31c. Barley, 42@42½c. Car inspection today: Wheat, 101; oats, 3. Receipts—Wheat, 109,634 bu; oats, 5,321 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 278,402 bu; oats, 33,000 bu; barley, 59,212 bu.

TOLEDO, O., May 8.—Grain—Wheat active, lower; No. 2 cash, 67½c; May, June, 67c; July, 64⅜c; August, 63¾c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, May, 51c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye inactive; cash, 61c. Clover-seed dull, steady; prime October, $5.25; March, $5.50. Receipts—Wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 18,500 bu; oats, 1,500 bu; rye, 500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 35,500 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—Grain—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 hard, 62¾@c; No. 2 red, 64½c; rejected, 56c. Corn—½c higher; No. 2 mixed, 45@45½c; No. 2 white, 48c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 mixed, 26½c; No. 2 white, 29c. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, none.

PEORIA, Ill., May 8.—Grain—Corn higher; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 49½c. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3 white, 31@31¼c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 64@65c. Whisky—Firm; high proof spirits, $1.23; finished goods, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 000 bu; corn, 83,100 bu; oats, 58,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 45,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—Grain—Wheat—Demand fair; No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69½c; winter irregular; No. 2 red, 66¾c; No. 1 white, 76c. Corn—Irregular and higher; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 corn, 54c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 35½@35¾c; No. 3 white, 35c. Rye—No. 2 nominal, 62½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 8.—Resin steady; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits dull, 26½c. Tar steady, $1.10. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.80; virgin, $2.25.

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Firm and Provisions Steady in the Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 1½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 6d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 1½d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¾d higher; closed quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; business about equally distributed. May, 5s 1½d; June, 5s 1¾d; July, 5s 2½d; August, 5s 2¾d; September, 5s 3½d; October, 5s 3¾d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 7¼d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed firm, with near and distant positions ¼@¾d higher; business about equally distributed. May, 4s 7¼d; June, 4s 7¾d; July, 5s 2½d; August, 4s 8¼d; September, 4s 8¾d; October, 4s 8¾d. Flour firm; demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 6s 6d. Provisions—Bacon dull; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 32s; short ribs, 28 to 32 lbs, 32s; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 32s; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 32s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 32s; short clear, mid. heavy, 35 lbs, 31s 6d; short clear backs, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 31s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 29c. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 42s. Tallow—Fine North American rendered, prime, 25s 6d. Cheese—Fine new mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 61s 3d; do medium, 53s 9d. Lard dull; prime Western, 33s 6d; refined, 35s. Cheese quiet; demand poor; finest American white, 46s 6d; finest American colored, 46s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American rendered, prime, 25s 6d.

PARIS, May 8.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

Berlin, May 8.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20marks 45¼pfgs.

CLOSING PRICES OF MINING STOCKS.

Official Quotations on the New York, Boston, and San Francisco Exchanges.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Bulwer, 14c; Chollar, 49c; Crown Point, 35c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.70; Deadwood, 35c; Gould & Currie, 35c; Hale & Norcross, $1.15; Homestake, $19.00; Iron Silver, 27c; Mexican, 65c; Ontario, $9.00; Ophir, $1.40; Plymouth, 20c; Quicksilver, $3.37; Quicksilver preferred, $18.50; Sierra Nevada, 60c; Standard, $2.50; Union Consolidated, 30c; Yellow Jacket, 30c.

BOSTON, May 8.—Atlantic, $14.00; Boston and Montana, $45.00; Bunker Hill, $1.00; Osceola, $27.00; Calumet and Hecla, $282.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $15.62½; Kearsarge, $12.50; Oscoola, $27.00; Quincy, $137.00; Wolverine, $5.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—Alta, 12c; Alpha Consolidated, 5c; Andes, 19c; Belcher, 58c; Best and Belcher, 67c; Bodie Consolidated, 10c; Bullion, 3c; Bullwer Consolidated, 11c; Caledonia, 5c; Challenge Consolidated, 32c; Confidence, $1.60; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.85; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Consolidated New York, 3c; Crown Point, 47c; Exchequer, 2c; Gould and Curry, 38c; Hale and Norcross, $1.25; Justice, 4c; Kentucky Consolidated, 2c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 2c; Mexican, 51c; Mono, 16c; Mount Diablo, 3c; Occidental Consolidated, 27c; Ophir, $1.60; Overman, 8c; Potosi, 37c; Savage, 25c; Scorpion, 1c; Sierra Nevada, 60c; Silver Hill, 2c; Silver King, 39c; Union Consolidated, 44c; Utah Consolidated, 4c; Yellow Jacket, 28c. An assessment of 10c a share has been levied on Justice.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Desirable Lightweight Cattle Sell at Fully Steady Prices—Hogs Go Higher.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 6.....	8,668	69	26,035	8,780
Tuesday, May 7.....	2,633	2,080	15,622	8,335
Wednesday, May 8..	1,000	300	35,000	12,000
Week thus far....	22,301	2,649	63,657	29,015
Same p'd last week.	26,774	1,491	94,702	44,951
Same period 1894..	32,413	3,099	59,965	48,877
Shipments—				
Monday, May 6.....	1,312	.....	2,208	327
Tuesday, May 7.....	580	121	5,819	.....
Wednesday, May 8..	2,800	.....	5,000	1,500
Week thus far....	4,692	121	20,027	1,827
Same p'd last week.	8,586	31	25,785	5,096
Same period 1894..	7,325	1	25,783	2,994

Today's receipts are estimated at 8,000 cattle, 22,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep.

Cattle—Desirable lightweights sold at fully steady prices. Native butcher stock sold readily at steady prices, but the heavy steers, 550@1,500 lbs, $4.25@6.00; choice 1,100@1,250 Westerns, $5.40@5.75; distillery steers, 1,200@1,250 lbs, $5.40; grass Texans, $3.25@3.75; native cows, $1.85@4.65; bulls, calves and feeders stronger, $2.15@4.60; the market closed steady.

Hogs—The market was active and prices firm to 5c higher. Heavy sold at $4.25@4.50; bulk at $4.35@4.70; mixed, $4.30@4.70, bulk $4.50@4.60; light, $4.25@4.60, bulk $4.50@4.60; pigs, $2.50@4.40.

Sheep—The demand for sheep was good and values on desirable kinds advanced 10c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,777 head; on sale, 40 cars. Opened active, 10c higher; closed weak, with advance lost. Native steers, poor to prime, $4.85@6.10; bulls, $3.15@5.00; dry cows, $2.00@4.15. Exports today at 271.00; Madrid, 13.50; Lisbon, 27½; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 17; Rome, 105.07½; Vienna, 108.

Consols for money and account money, 106 5-16.

Paris, May 8.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 23½c for checks.

Berlin, May 8.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20marks 45¼pfgs.

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BOSTON, May 8.—Atlantic, $14.00; Boston and Montana, $45.00; Bunker Hill, $1.00; Osceola, $27.00; Calumet and Hecla, $282.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $15.62½; Kearsarge, $12.50; Oscoola, $27.00; Quincy, $137.00; Wolverine, $5.75.

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Wednesday, May 8..	1,000	300	35,000

HOGG IN WALLSTREET

HOBNOBBING WITH THE MAGNATES HE FORMERLY ABUSED.

Then He Was Governor of Texas, but Now He Is Trying to Build a Railroad That Jay Gould Overlooked, with the Sanguine Hope of Selling It When He Gets It Well Under Way to Jay Gould's Son George—Project Is Only on Paper Yet.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—The mission of the ponderous ex-Gov. James Hogg of Texas in this city has at last been discovered. For six weeks he has been staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The ex-Governor can be seen nearly every afternoon hobnobbing with some of the big guns in Wall street. When Governor of Texas it was his fashion to speak very disparagingly of Wall street as the home of the financial shark and the kleptomaniac gold bug. Those were in the good old days when the Governor had to throw a few bones to the Populists. Now that the Governor is far from Texas he can afford to look back at the wild Gubernatorial days and smile.

Hogg has discovered the thing Texas needs most is railroads. The State has room for 25,000 more miles of road. The mission of ex-Gov. Hogg in the North is to try and raise capital enough to fill that long-felt want. He has discovered when Jay Gould established his system of railroads in Texas he neglected some parts of the State. For instance, Mr. Gould built a piece of road in the eastern part of the State, between Trinity and Colmesneil. It was connected with the main line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas by feeders running north and south.

Hogg has come to the conclusion that Gould did not know what he was about when he built this line. He should have connected it with the main line to the west of Trinity, running a road to Temple. He has organized a company to build the connecting link overlooked by Mr. Gould. Up to date the road is merely a paper affair, without a name. Down in Texas they call it Hogg's road.

The trump-card argument Gov. Hogg keeps for his last play. It is simple and picturesque. When the road is built and ready for operation George Gould, the present head of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, will be asked to buy it. Hogg takes a sanguine view of the situation.

MECCA FOR THE BIG POLITICIANS.

Discussing Presidential Possibilities in the Hotel Lobbies.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—Within the last two days there has been a noticeable gathering here of notable men from all parts of the country. They meet nightly in the hotel lobbies and informally discuss Presidential candidates. But there was no regular Presidential boomer around. Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, who is supposed to be for ex-Speaker Reed, left for home early after sapiently remarking that the Bay State was Republican beyond all doubt and would remain so until after the election of 1896. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, remarked today it was too early to discuss candidates, and that the Republican party will not lack available men when the time comes.

Other politicians at the same hotel are ex-Gov. James Sisyphus Hogg of Texas, who is waiting for his beard to grow; ex-Senator Thomas Wyandotte Palmer, who thinks Gen. Russell A. Alger or some other Michigander will probably be nominated for the Presidency; ex-Congressman Don Alonzo West, who is for Gov. Morton all the time for the Presidency; ex-Senator Warner Miller, who has regained his health, his wealth, and his political prestige, and who would like to succeed David B. Hill as Senator; Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, who declares ex-President Harrison is the "logical" candidate for 1896; ex-Judge George Zanzibar Riley of Accomac County, Va., who is for any good Republican for the Presidency, who wishes to build up the trade of this country with South America; and Col. Alexander Polycrates Brown of Philadelphia, who thinks ex-Postmaster-General Wahamaker a strong man for first place in 1896.

At the Holland House the gallant Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago says any Republican, no matter who, can win easily. The people, he declares, desire protection and good, sound money. Archbishop Ireland is at the Holland, where he received many friends. The Archbishop is an intense American and in politices a Republican. It is said he is here on business connected with his diocese. Another prominent Westerner there is Col. Tom Lowry of Minneapolis, who has an idea that ex-President Harrison is one of the strongest men in the Republican party and may be nominated again. The Colonel, though, is not a boomer; thinks no Presidential boom should have a frost to fall on it before the convention.

Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, arrived in the city today and registered at the St. James Hotel. Evan P. Howell, the editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is also here, and it is thought his presence may have brought the Secretary over from Washington. They both visited Wall street. The Secretary is for a gold standard, while Mr. Howell is for free silver. They are not in accord politically.

CATS OF HIGH DEGREE AT THE SHOW.

Many of the Most Pretentious Look Like Ordinary Back-Yard Animals.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—The prettiest cat in New York sat in a cage at Madison Square Garden today. It would not be safe to say which cage, for there are 200 entries for the first National Cat Show, and each animal, in the estimation of some woman, is the prettiest cat in New York. Women went into wild ecstasies over the exhibit. There are some cats that have had more money spent on decorating them than they appear to be worth.

B. G. Hughes has a short-haired Dublin brindle for which he wants $1,000. It looks much like the ordinary back-yard, highfence cat that gets itself shot at moonlight nights. There are scores of others marked on the catalogue "not for sale," whose owners would rather part with their children than with them. Miss Maud Brooks has a short-haired cat named Alvo, born with three legs, for which she asks $500. Dr. H. L. Hammond shows the Australian cat Columbia, with two kittens, Yale and Harvard, cage and cats glorious with the colors of the colleges. The Australian cats are short-haired and have the expression of a kangaroo.

Miss Rose Beckett's short-haired gelded cat Grover Cleveland wears a necklace of large pearls and sits on a snow-white pillow, gazing supercilliously at the crowds of those who paid half dollars to see it. On the opposite side of the room the black cats, Razzle and Dazzle, owned by Hanfel Bros., live in a big cage adorned with fresh roses and flowering plants None of these cats with the exception of Miss Beckett's, showing that which is ornamental is not always equally useful.

There are heavy and ungainly cats on view. V. Stephen Pappie's cat weighs twenty-five pounds, and Mrs. John House's Snowball, aged 8½ years, weighs twenty-two pounds. They look much overfed and of slow thought. Mrs. W. P. Buchanan of Philadelphia shows a 7-year-old maltese, Grover B., in a white cage with gilt bars. The cage is decorated with pink silk ribbons, and the cat wears a gold medal around its neck. A colored boy waits upon it, and its owner spends most of her time at the cage feeding it on spring chicken livers and English plum pudding.

Mrs. L. M. L. Pouchey shows a cage draped with pink silk and the 8-months-old Mittens, which has for companions two cages of canaries and a small parrot. Mittens could easily help itself to the canaries, but has been taught differently.

There are likewise wildcats and civets marked "dangerous" at the show, and a Hungarian band. Many fashionable persons attended the show today. The prizes amount to about $1,000. After the sun goes down the orphan cats begin to cry for their mothers and the adult cats begin to sing.

BIG RUSH OF TOURISTS TO EUROPE.

Business Promises to Be 30 Per Cent Heavier than in 1894.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—Rarely has there been seen of late years such a tremendous rush of tourists to Europe as is now on. All of the outgoing transatlantic liners are jammed to such an extent that even the officers' rooms are sold to travelers. According to all the agents the business bids fair to beat that of 1892, the heaviest ever known from this port. It is estimated at the present rate of booking the business this season will be 30 per cent greater than that of last year. Saturday bookings have run up as high as 1,200 cabin passengers.

The usual increase in eastward immigration business forced the White Star line today to increase its steerage rate from $10 to $15 to Liverpool. The Cunard line raised its rate to a corresponding figure. The Continental pool, which controls all but the English trade, will probably follow tomorrow.

Among those who sailed on the Teutonic were:

Ex-Mayor Grant and wife, Ogden Mills, Miss Mills, Misses Beatrice and Grace Mills, Ogden Mills Jr., New York; Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Boston, James Roosevelt and wife, the parents of the Secretary of Legation at London; Col. James Hayes-Sadler, British Consul at Chicago; Mrs. Hayes-Sadler and Mrs. S. J. Torrance, sister of William H. Vanderbilt.

The Paris of the American line took out, among others:

Charles H. Foote, Dr. William Hill, the Rev. Henry Gillot, Count Kessler, J. B. Lawrence Jr., Mrs. Lawrence, Count Lungraand, the Rev. W. W. Newton, S. Rivas, E. Rivas, Mrs. Otto Sutro and family, Dr. L. A. Tourtilot and family, and Miss Eleanora Willing.

The following were booked on the Paris through the Chicago office:

Alex. McKay, Dr. William Hill, C. C. Whitacre, Master Val Bonney, Dr. S. C. Stanton, Miss Jeane Ellwood, George Williams, Mrs. Goetzman, Mrs. Susanna C. Neef, Mrs. William Hill, L. C. Bonney, Louis Spiegel, Mrs. W. L. Ellwood, J. H. Lewis, Mrs. Williams, Miss Dora Neef, Miss Daisy Hill, Mrs. Bonney, Mrs. Spiegel, Miss Elise Ellwood, Charles H. Foote, Charles Joetzman, G. H. Giddings, Mrs. Giddings, Miss Ethel Giddings, Master Carl Giddings, Miss Dibbin, Charles Horswell, George H. G. Horswell, C. Vandenaker, F. W. Gibbons, Miss Helen J. Shiffman, Miss Sophie Shiffman, Mrs. George Bray, Miss Alice Bray, Master A. Bray, Miss Maria J. Hjerpe, John G. Huglin, D. Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence, Henry Gremmel, R. H. Burden, Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Hattie Beach, Mrs. S. Beardsworth, George H. Shorley, Mrs. Shorley, Mrs. H. Gremmel, Mrs. J. G. Huglin, Elder H. P. Holser, Mrs. Holser, Miss Pearl Holser, Miss Olive Holser, Miss Lydia Boerner, Hugo Sievers, Thomas Reneson, C. O. Carlson.

American line, steamship Kensington, May 11, Philadelphia to Liverpool:

J. C. Freeman, Mrs. Freeman, David Sloane, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Bennett Fredwick, Miss Mary Akesson, John C. McAllister, George F. Phillips, Mrs. Kate Flanagan, Mrs. Annie Lincoln.

The following from Chicago sailed on the Red Star line steamship Noordland for Antwerp:

Mrs. Mary Maibauer, George C. Burk, Mrs. Burk, Miss Else Burk, Master George Burk.

The Hamburg-American steamship Columbia sailing tomorrow will take on the following among other passengers:

J. Ross Stevenson, Mrs. D. Rothschild, Miss Jennie Rothschild, Sidney Rothschild, C. E. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wellner, Mr. and Mrs. V. Laia, Mrs. Katy Hondek, Mr. A. G. Bistrup, Mrs. Justine Kehl, Mrs. F. L. Gruenewald, Mrs. Margareth Gruenewnld, Miss M. Shaffer, Miss N. Van Osdel, Mrs. J. N. Stiles, Dr. Gustav Fernitz, Mrs. J. W. Kamm, Miss Elsa Kamm, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Adam Gintz, Walter Gintz, Miss Trichen Gintz, Mr. and Mrs. John Eimer, Philip Schuck, Belleville, Ill.; Charles Manegold Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Walter and two children, Jacob Binzel, Mrs. Jacob Binzel, Miss Binzel, Miss M. Fronnann, Mrs. Christine Maier, Miss Adele Siegel, Oscar Kiestermann, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. Marie A. Eisenmeyer, Macoutah, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Langhoff and son, Peoria, Ill.; Albert Miller, Dundee, Ill.

ANNUAL TARGET FOR THE BIG SHELLS

Steamer Al Foster Again Nearly Demolished at Sandy Hook.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—The fishing steamer Al Foster is the annual target for the big guns at the Sandy Hook proving grounds. Last year it came within a few feet of being punctured by a great shell. Today it had a similar experience.

The steamer was about two miles southeast of the Sandy Hook lightship. The Captain was in the pilot house and a number of passengers were on the upper deck. There was a whizzing noise in the air and all turned suddenly to see what caused it. Nothing was visible and as the sound came closer heads were ducked. The Captain and some of the experienced passengers recognized the strange sound. They knew only a flying shot could make it and were frightened. If it struck the boat the wooden sides would be crushed like paper and the people aboard who were not killed would have to escape as best they could from a sinking ship.

The shot passed overhead, so close that the current of air it caused was felt by some passengers on the deck. A second later there was a great splash on the starboard side aft, not fifteen feet away. The water rose up as high as the deck and circular waves ran out over the smooth sea. Only one man was at the stern of the boat. He was standing at the rail on the lower deck fixing his fish lines when the great shot plumped down close by. The splashing water wet him through.

The steamer was going at full speed and quickly left the place far astern. Everybody on board heard the sound and rushed out to see what had happened. One of the crew who was inside said his first thought was a collision had occurred. Capt. Foster took the written statements of a number of persons who heard the sound and saw the shot strike. It is not known what kind of a shot was fired.

The firings are conducted by the Ordnance Board of the army, under the direct supervision of Maj. Phipps, Capt. Ayers, and Lieut. Pierce.

ARTIFICE OF THE BOND SYNDICATE.

It Turns Uncle Sam's Assay Office Into a Safe Deposit Vault.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—The story from Washington that the bond syndicate was casting a financial anchor to windward in gathering up bar gold in the West and holding it for possible contingencies was verified in Wall street today. The syndicate has been taking this bar gold presumably at a slight advance over assay office posted rates. This is practically creating a corner in gold; but, instead of taking the metal to a safe deposit vault, the syndicate deposits it at the Government Assay Office and takes out assay office checks, which call for equal amounts of gold coin. These checks are held, so that the syndicate has cleverly made the government act as a safe deposit company while the government has the gold it does not own any more than the coin held for the gold certificates which the banks freeze to when they wish to hoard gold. In each case the gold appears in the Treasury statement, but does not help the free gold figure.

TO REOPEN THE DAVIS WILL CASE.

Long and Bitter Fight to Be Begun All Over Again.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—Following closely upon the news of the settlement in Butte, Mont., of the contest over the millions left by Andrew J. Davis comes the announcement that the case is to be reopened, and the long and bitter fight begun all over again. Lawyer Walter S. Logan, No. 58 William street, will leave for Butte in a few days with a new and formidable set of papers, which will indicate that five of the brothers and sisters of the dead millionaire object strenuously to the settlement of the fortune recently agreed upon by one of the heirs, who decided to leave the other half out in the cold. The contestants are Erwin Davis of this city, Calvin Davis of California, and three sisters.

ALL THE STATUES ARE REDRAPED.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's Newport Home Now Ready for Her Visit.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gertrude, will arrive in Newport next Friday to inspect the new "Breakers." Mrs. Vanderbilt did not accompany her husband on his visit some three weeks ago. The semi-nude statues and bas-reliefs to which Mrs. Vanderbilt objected have been redraped since her last visit, and now it would be impossible for even Anthony Comstock to object to either the sculptor's or decorator's work.

WILL HAVE A CHICAGO DELEGATE.

Council of Jewish Women to Open Today in New York.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the New York branch of the National Council of Jewish Women tomorrow afternoon at Temple Emanu-El a visitor from Chicago will be present in the person of Rosa Sonneschein, editor of a recently established periodical, the American Jewess, the first publication devoted to Jewish women which has appeared in this country.

Accepts the Rev. Mr. Mills' Resignation

The resignation of the Rev. John N. Mills, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church of Evanston, was accepted last night by a vote of 31 to 9. Mr. Mills gives as the reason for leaving the charge that he desires to spend a year in foreign travel.

FAIR AS THEIR STATE

BRAINS AND BEAUTY AT THE GATHERING OF IOWA WOMEN.

An Up-to-Date Convention Is the Biennial of the Federation of Clubs—Delegates from Hamlet and City Meet on Equal Terms, All Bent on Improving Themselves in Intelligence—Mrs. Henrotin Is Given a Hearty Reception—Two-Minute Talks During the Afternoon.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—Hundreds of strictly up-to-date club women and a solitary, somber-faced man, who looked as though he devoutly wished he had been born a woman, constituted the interested assemblage at the opening session of the Iowa Federation of Women's clubs. Gayly colored badges fluttered from innumerable lapels—the new woman has them, you know—and the lapels themselves were attached to spic and span spring gowns. Naturally, the first thing in order was for every woman to enthusiastically inform her nearest neighbor how "perfectly lovely" she looked, and such pet phrases as "you dear sweet thing" were not considered incompatible with the intellectual dignity of the Iowa new woman.

This animated converse, likened into a magpie medley, ended only when the State President, Mrs. James Berryhill, sounded the gavel, when these learned club women reluctantly turned their thoughts to less frivolous themes. The great woman's club movement, as especially illustrated at this biennial convention, is nothing if not educational. Ambitious women from the reading and the study class in the out-of-the-way hamlets met today with the progressive women from the social and literary departmental club of the larger cities. The village club woman, usually a struggling farmer's wife, has saved the necessary dollars from her chicken money to come to this gathering in order to satiate the irrepressible longing for something better in life than routine labor. At the same time the city-bred woman forgets selfish ideals in the happy thought that she, with her greater opportunities, may be able to add to the life of her less fortunate sister.

The chief difference, after all, between these two classes of club women is the size of sleeves. The country club woman possesses the abbreviated sleeves of old-fashioned cut; the city club woman wears the extreme mode. One in purpose and power, they meet on common ground, each finding in the other much too admire, to emulate, to thoroughly respect.

This kaleidoscopic picture of the personnel of the Iowa Federation evidences its great scope and progressive spirit. From the woman's club point of view probably no State in the West equals it in enthusiasm and influence. As a federation it is chiefly literary, which sentiment finds practical application in the formation of public libraries. Indeed this may be designated as its particular hobby.

Clubs and Their Members.

An interesting résumé of the club life of Iowa was given in a paper by that charming woman from Marshalltown, Mrs. Anna B. Howe. The mother of clubs is the Conversation club of Dubuque, organized in 1868, for the purpose of information. It is further notable as one of the first women's clubs of the country to have regular departments. The present President, Mrs. Mary Berry Adams, who was connected with the World's Fair Congresses, represents it at the convention. When the infectious federation idea reached Iowa twenty-seven of the clubs organized at Marshalltown, April, 1893. At this, the first biennial birthday, it numbers ninety-eight clubs. The Iowa federation places no limitations to its membership. From the Anakrisian Society of Sioux City, composed of six women, to the Departmental Ladies' Literary Association of Dubuque, with a membership of 250, it has a constituency of 2,638 progressive women, representing fifty towns. Dubuque, with its nine clubs, the banner one in point of numbers. The Woman's club of Des Moines has an exchequer filled with $4,000 to be devoted to an art gallery. On the other hand the Marshalltown Woman's club has the distinction of being the only club to have a building fund in anticipation of a home of its own. The Isabella club of Iowa Falls is unique in having husbands as honorary members, which is declared by one of the fair club women to be a step toward the ideal club. Another interesting organization is the Holly Press club of Belmond, so named in honor of Marietta Holly, with a membership of fair journalists.

These are but samples of the many wide-awake clubs which make up the most interesting Iowa federation. Iowa is the birthplace of that mysterious secret organization of women, the P. E. O., not allied with the federation simply because it is secret. One of its members, Mrs. Jessie Mallory Thair of Chariton, is a prominent figure at the convention. In 1869 it originated among college girls at Mount Pleasant, and has since spread into twelve States, with a membership of thousands. Inasmuch as some women can keep a secret it is not known exactly what may be its mission. It was intimated, however, that it has a real, for-sure goat, not unlike the frisky animal of the masculine fraternity. The National President of the P. E. O. is Mrs. Alice Briggs of Nebraska.

Now They Get at Work.

On the beautifully embellished rostrum of the Congregational Church sat the officers of the State Federation, including Mrs. Charles Henrotin of Chicago, President of the General Federation, when the first biennial was inaugurated. The morning session was chiefly devoted to routine reports, made interesting by the wit of the club woman. Following the gracious greeting by Mrs. G. R. Skinner of the Cedar Rapids Literary club, the State President, Mrs. James Berryhill, responded with a clever paper. Mrs. Mary W. Coggswell, Mrs. Margaret E. Grigg, Mrs. Anna E. Hoyt, Mrs. Maria C. Weed, and Mrs. Adeline M. Payne also spoke of different phases of club life.

When Mrs. Charles Henrotin of Chicago was introduced she was greeted with applause so generous as to leave no doubt of her popularity as foster mother of clubs women of the country. Mrs. Henrotin referred interestingly to various progressive State federations and recommended the unique work of the Ohio Federation, many of whose clubs have traveling libraries of forty volumes, secured from the nearest library and sent from place to place for a fortnight.

At the afternoon session most of the ninety-eight Presidents of the Iowa federation responded with two-minute talks. The tinkle of a silver bell called each speaker down at the end of that time, which invariably proved insufficient for the new woman to have her "say."

Some representatives were mere school girls, others gray-haired grandmothers, all intensely enthusiastic. Their courses of study cover every field of investigation, from art to anthropology, Greece to Greenland. In short, the Iowa club woman purposes to leave no stone unturned when it comes to keeping pace with fin de siecle femininity.

The social feature of the convention was a reception given last evening at the Ladies' Literary club, with the husbands of the club members the only favored men. The prettiest gowns from four hundred trunks from the four corners of the State made the Iowa club woman appear altogether lovely.

An unusual feature of the federation festival is the number of newspaper women present. Six fair reporters plied their pencils all day, with not a man in sight. As delegates to the convention are a number of bright writers. Mrs. Ada Langworthy Collier of Dubuque is a writer of clever verses and a contributor to many journals. Mrs. Pauline J. Swalm is the first Iowa woman to have a regular position on a political paper, and now jointly owns and controls with her husband a daily and weekly of Oskaloosa. Mrs. Henry Sabin of Des Moines is a versatile maker of verses.

Western Women Graduate.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—[Special.]—The Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania held its commencement today. The graduates from the West were Olive L. Clarke, Illinois; Emma Osborn Cleaver, A. M., Ripon, Wis.; Isabel Elliot Cowan, Iowa; Martha S. Everitt, Nebraska; Mary Jamieson Gates, Michigan; Mary E. Griswold, Illinois; May T. McGavron, Ohio; Pauline Connah Myers, Iowa.

Says the Charges Are Unfounded.

New York, May 8.—The suit brought against President Joseph W. Reinhart of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway company by Mrs. Mathilda Wallace of Philadelphia to recover $50,000 has excited much discussion in Wall street. Mr. Reinhart said today: "The matter is a mere repetition of the stale and unfounded charges first made use of last summer and now apparently republished by persons seeking notoriety. Such flimsy insinuation should not be tried in the public press."

Drink Waukesha Spring Beer for health. Send orders to 9 W. Ohio. Telephone 4456 Main.

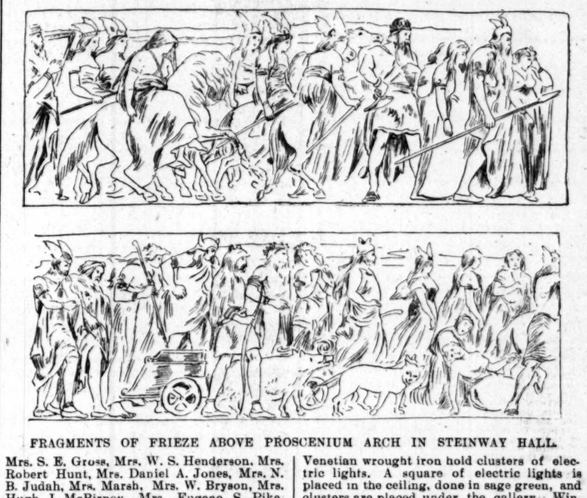
SOCIETY—AMUSEMENTS.

The last of an attractive series of three receptions was given yesterday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock by the Antiquarians at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Barrett, No. 109 Lake-Shore drive. Mrs. Barrett was assisted in receiving by Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. John T. Gliesner, Mrs. Robert B. Gregory, Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, Mrs. Blackstone, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Mrs. Richard J. Ogiesby, Mrs. George M. Pullman, and Mrs. Stickney. Mrs. Barrett, assisted by Miss Peasley, Miss Ayer, Miss Julia Day, Miss Annie Day, and Miss Chapman, presided over the tea-table in the dining-room. Mrs. Barrett received in a gown having a pink satin and chiffon corsage with a rich black satin skirt. Mrs. Jewett wore black and yellow shot silk with yellow chiffon and jet garniture. Mrs. Pullman wore black and white satin with lace and jet trimming. Mrs. Oglesby's corsage was of sea-green silk with a black satin skirt. Miss Barrett's gown was a combination of pale green and pink silk with a tiny flower embroidered in it. Among the many fashionable people present Mrs. Charles D. Hamill, Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams, Mrs. P. D. Armour, Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Mrs. E. D. Bement, Mrs. Edmund Burke, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, Mrs. John C. Coonley, Mrs. Henry Dibblee, Mrs. Charles Fargo, from Europe, where they have been visiting for over a year, and are staying at the Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes will spend the summer at Carlsbad, Germany

AMUSEMENTS.

The press view of New Steinway Hall was given yesterday afternoon, the formal opening being placed for tomorrow evening. This new hall, which is to be devoted exclusively to concert purposes, has a seating capacity of 788. Of these chairs 221 are placed in the gallery. The interior is in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The decorations are in sage green, Tuscan red, and gold. The result is at once subdued and effective. The central point of interest is the frieze above the proscenium arch, painted by Charles Holloway, and the result of a competition in which five designs were submitted. The subject, taken from Norse mythology, represents the death of Balder, or the Passing of Summer. It is done in soft, admirably blended tones, and restful to the eye, a result produced throughout the general scheme by the predominance of sage green. Elaborate side brackets done in



FRAGMENTS OF FRIEZE ABOVE PROSCENIUM ARCH IN STEINWAY HALL.

Venetian wrought iron hold clusters of electric lights. A square of electric lights is placed in the ceiling, done in sage green, and clusters are placed under the gallery. Windows of Nile green and white glass are let into the side walls and placed between raised decorative pillars. The proscenium arch is a broad curve and the shape of the stage at the rear half-circular in form. The background of this latter is dull gold, and the hangings, which lead to the artists' rooms on either hand, of Tuscan red brocade. From the proscenium arch to the wall on each side the space is taken up by the pipes of an organ. The seats are upholstered in leather. In the parquet midway from the stage there is placed a row of boxes carpeted like the aisles in dark red velvet. Two burnished gilt panels are placed at either termination of the frieze. The inscriptions are respectively: "Song the Heroic of Speech; Music the Universal Language"; for the Philosophy, "Aims for the Truth; Religion Aims for the Good; Art for the Beautiful." The architect, Dwight H. Perkins, gave a short talk explanatory of the frieze and the various mythological characters represented.

The inaugural program to be presented at Steinway Hall at the first concert Friday evening, May 10, is arranged as follows:

Organ Concerto, D minor.....Handel
Arranged by Alex. Guilmant.
Andante quasi Largo { Allegretto / Allegro moderato / Allegro
Clarence Eddy.
Overture—"Egmont".....Beethoven
Chicago Orchestra.
Concertstueck, op. 79.....Weber
Arthur Friedheim.
Aria from "Reine de Saba".....Gounod
Miss Marie Brema.
Prelude C major / Prelude G major / Impromptu A flat.....Chopin
Rhapsody Hungroise No. 10.....Liszt
Arthur Friedheim.
Träume / Schmerzen / Eri-Koenig.....Wagner / Schubert
Miss Marie Brema.
March.....Schubert
Chicago Orchestra.

In a letter bearing the Berlin postmark of April 15, which was received by one of her friends in Chicago yesterday, Mme. Helena Modjeska gives a vivid and interesting account of the difficulties which have attended her efforts to appear in the theaters of Russia and Poland. In St. Petersburg the Russian officials peremptorily forbade her to act after 2,000 tickets for the opening performances had been sold and an exorbitant license fee had been paid to the municipal authorities. An appeal to the Governor of the city brought forth the indefinite reply that the engagement had been prohibited by "higher authority's orders." After this unpleasant incident Mme. Modjeska addressed a letter to the Czarina appealing for just treatment. During February Mme. Modjeska was forbidden to appear in the National Theater at Warsaw. Subsequently the manager asked her to make an appeal to the officials of the city. She returned for that purpose in April, but was immediate y ordered to leave Warsaw with her attendants within twenty-four hours, which she was obliged to do. Her attempts to appear in other Russian cities were met by similar treatment. Mme. Modjeska writes that she is undecided about appearing in Berlin, as she does not like the temper of German audiences and fears she will fare badly with the Berlin critics on account of national prejudices. She says she is not enjoying the best of health and is looking forward expectantly to her return to America, which, she says, is the land for her after all.

The attention which is being paid this week at the Haymarket to the revival of "The Lost Paradise" adapted by H. C. De Mille from the German of Fulda emphasizes the fact that popular audiences are quick to recognize and appreciate serious dramatic works. The play is a melodrama which purports to deal with the problem of capital and labor. It presents a view of the injustice which capital in individual and corporate control inflicts upon the working classes, but as this is only one side of the question it cannot be regarded as a fair analysis. Its interest lies rather in the sympathetic love story it presents wherein the representative of the working people clashes with the son of a capitalist in his attempt to win the love of a girl above him in social station. Mr. Morris as the Superintendent is manly and vigorous, but is inclined to be theatrical. Miss Frances Gaunt makes the heroine sympathetic and engaging. Miss Etta Hawkins capitally enacts a character part which she played in the original production, and the remainder of the company is mildly sufficient.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will replace "The ronmaster" at Hooley's this evening with "Impulse," a drama by B. C. Stephenson, which they presented in Chicago several seasons ago. G. W. Godfrey's play, "The Queen's Shilling," will be the bill tomorrow night.

The seating capacity of Hopkins' Theater was taxed to its limit last Sunday afternoon and evening when the stars of the continuous vaudeville bill of the week made their first appearances. That the public has found its way readily to the theater since the opening should prove that first impressions were agreeable. The feature of the entertainment is the first American engagement of M. Bruett and Mlle. Piviere, French vocalists and mimics, who give their song- and imitations with all the dash and zest that belongs to the Latin temperament. A series of pantomime performances that have seldom been excelled on the local burlesque stage is being presented by the four Strode brothers. Miss Flo Hayden, the contralto, is making her farewell appearances, and there are numerous other entertainers capable of awakening interest. The dramatic company is appearing in the melodrama, "Alone in London."

The feature of the Casino's continuous bills this week is a change from the bronze to silver statue, which is merely a quibble in the matter of coloring. The series consists of poses in imitation of works of art, the novelty among which is a copy of the Montana silver statue of World's Fair days, for which it was claimed Miss Ada Rehan posed. Billy Rice's minstrels are making their final appearances, as they will be disbanded at the end of the week. Among the features of the variety bill are Rogieton and Hamilton, a sketch team; Grace Wilburn, vocalist; Armstrong and Mack, horizontal bar performers; McMahon and King, dancers, and others.

Hudson's Merrie-makers, a variety company, is finishing the entertainment of the week at Havlin's. Its roster includes the McIntyre brothers, grotesque pantomimists; Miss Jeanette Abbotsford, a vocalist; Phillip and Rowan, in horizontal bar performances, and numerous others in the specialties which belong to the variety field.

Sam T. Jack's Gaiety company in the burlesque, "The Seven Wishes," is being held over this week at Sam T. Jack's Opera-House.

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A career of more than twenty years has caused Tony Pastor's name to be accepted in variety amusements as a trade mark which stands for a good quality of the wares in which he has been a successful dealer. Tony Pastor on the stage of his own theater, backed by the ever-changing list of entertainers who are under his control, is quite another matter than Tony Pastor of the traveling company as he is known outside of New York, but the bills he presents can usually be counted upon as affording the promise of satisfaction. At the Alhambra this week he is fairly sustaining his reputation by presenting a long list of varieties which contains the minimum of that which might be considered objectionable and the maximum of directly interesting variety material. Aside from his own comic songs and speeches, which vary little with years, are Bon Ton and Artino in comic acrobatic and gymnastic acts which are really comical; Zarmo, the juggler, whose work is familiar in Chicago, but not uninteresting on that account; the Slater sisters in graceful skipping-rope dances; Pollie Holmes, a singer of Irish ballads; and a number of musical and farcical sketches.

A. Y. Pearson's naval spectacle, "The White Squadron," a melodrama which has been seen frequently in South Side theaters but which never before has been presented north of the river, is the bill at the Lincoln this week. Its scenic features are elaborate, and the characters are in the hands of W. A. Whitecar, Frederic Julian, Miss Laura Booth, Miss Laura Almosnino, and others.

Bob Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, is heading a specialty company which is giving variety entertainments at the Academy this week.

***

Mme. Melba, together with her manager, Miss Bennett, and M. Molé, will arrive in the city Friday for the purpose of holding rehearsal for her concert the following day.

***

Minneapolis, Minn., May 8.—[Special.]—The Norwegian Lutheran Singers' convention elected the following officers today: President, the Rev. B. B. Haugan of Fergus Falls; Vice-President, O. S. Dyrkoren of Goodhue, Minn.; Secretary, L. P. Torkveen of St. James, Minn; Treasurer, Prof. J. L. Nyadahl of Minneapolis; musical director, Prof. Theodore O. Reimestad of Minneapolis; Musical committee, Prof. Reimestad, Prof. Ryding of St. Paul, and F. Melius Christiansen of Minneapolis. The motion to divide the union into several smaller districts was voted down for the present time. A committee was appointed to prepare a collection of hymnal melodies to be used by all Norwegian-American Lutheran churches.

***

Cleveland, O., May 8.—[Special.]—At today's session of the National League of Musicians' convention the annual report of the President, Owen Miller, showed the league was in a healthy condition. A resolution protesting against the establishment of a military band in Buffalo was adopted unanimously and will be forwarded to Secretary Herbert of the Navy. A resolution was adopted asking the members of Sousa's Band, who are members of the league and the Knights of Labor, to withdraw from the latter organization. There was a lively discussion over the adoption of a resolution forbidding any member of the league belonging to a traveling orchestra to play in a resident orchestra, the members of which are not union men. The resolution was finally adopted by a unanimous vote, and will be enforced to the letter.

***

Hutchinson, Kas., May 8.—[Special.]—The harmony of the Kansas jubilee was broken by a big discord today and for a time it looked as if the class contest for mixed chorus of more than fifty voices was off. There had been five entries, but Emporia and Newton, winners of last year, are here with choruses of more than 100 voices each, and so well trained that the three other contestants dropped out. The management decided to divide the first prize between the two, $250 to the winner and $150 to the second. This did not suit the Emporia people and they drew out. The matter was patched up later, the management agreeing to pay $400 to first and $200 to second, and the contest will take place tomorrow. There were thirty-two contestants in the piano contest today, thirteen in the contralto, and four in the cornet.

Amusement Notes.

The Chicago Marine Band, T. P. Brooke, director, will leave on a tour through various cities immediately on the close of the concert in the Schiller Theater Sunday.

Tomorrow night a silver "Trilby" heart will be presented to the woman in the audience at the Chicago Opera-House as a memento of the fifty-first local performance of "The Passing Show."

The tour of the Chicago orchestra, which has consisted in all of eight weeks of concerts, is completed, and the organization will return to the city tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas will sail for Europe May 21.

Ali and Beni, the two acrobats and animal impersonators who have long been connected with the extravaganza productions at the Chicago Opera House, have been engaged for next season by Manager David Henderson.

Mr. Frank Perley, who is in advance of Miss Fanny Davenport's company this season, arrived in Chicago Tuesday to prepare for the coming production of Sardou's drama, "Gismonda," at the Columbia. The opening will be next Tuesday evening, as the scenery is too complicated to be put in readiness for Monday night.

A dramatic matinée will be given at the Schiller this afternoon by the advanced pupils of the dramatic department of the Chicago Musical College. Two short plays, "A Fair Encounter" and "Six Cups of Chocolate," will form a part of the program. Miss Mary Antoinette Miller will appear in a series of poses, and Miss Elizabeth Hitch will give a reading from "Last Days of Pompeii."

Manager George A. Fair has engaged Peter S. Armstrong as stage manager for the Masonic Temple Observatory and Roof Garden for the coming summer. Mr. Armstrong held a similar position at the Trocadero during the World's Fair, and last summer was the stage manager of Eddie Foy's "Off the Earth" company. The work of fitting up the observatory for its new uses is nearing completion.

Vesta Jilley, a young woman who recited monologues and impersonated male character to the delight of English music-hall audiences and who apparently has repeated her success in New York, has been engaged for "Aladdin Jr." when Manager Henderson's extravaganza returns to the Chicago Opera-House. Her action in joining the Henderson forces contradicts the report that she has been engaged to appear at one of the continuous vaudeville houses.

FAILURE OF A QUINCY LUCKETSHOP.

F. T. Evans & Co. Close Their Doors and Leave Town.

Quincy, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The bucketshop of F. T. Evans & Co. closed its doors today. Little is known of the firm's Chicago connections, although it was given out that it was a branch of Evans & Co., with offices in Rooms 245 and 247 Rialto Building. The collapse today was precipitated by the Western Union taking out the wire without warning, presumably on orders from Chicago. The name of Charles S. Hughes has been on the door as manager, but he has been in Texas several months. Some time ago a young man named J. W. Christy came down from Chicago and has been running the place ever since. April 27 he went to Chicago, saying that he would be back in three days and left the telegraph operator in charge. Nothing has been seen of him since. The exact condition of the affairs of the firm are unknown, but up to tonight $3,000 in claims had been revealed.

In the city directory F. T. Evans Jr. & Co., under the head of commission merchants, are put down as having an office in Room No. 246 Rialto Building, but no such name appears on the door and no one could be found around the building last night who knew anything about the firm. Mr. Evans' home address is given as No. 480 Dearborn avenue. Inquiries there elicited the information

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THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1895.

COXEY is slow in mobilizing his army this year.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND hardly ever wears gloves. He prefers his pockets.

I WOULD rather have the cash than the real estate anyhow, these hard times.—*The Mikado.*

SENATOR TILLMAN of South Carolina is a "poor white" for campaign purposes only.

ANY change Editor John R. McLean may make in the New York *Morning Journal* will be a distinct improvement.

UNLESS there is collusion or rank favoritism Dr. Dana's office cat will carry off the first prize at Gotham's cat show.

A MAN named Murphy writes to one of the Boston papers to protest against Pingree potato patches. It is a clear case of jealousy.

SENATOR PALMER'S question, "Is the Democratic party worth maintaining?" was answered by the people last fall. They said they thought not.

THE author of "The Heavenly Twins" has been forbidden by her physician to do any more literary work for a time. We do not know what her ailment is, but the prescription is a good one.

THERE was once a worthy old lady who said the doctrine of total depravity was a good doctrine if it was only lived up to. Uncle Sam, mayhap, entertains a view somewhat similar as to his Monroe doctrine.

THE New York stock market was irregular yesterday. Values on the whole gave way a little. The local market was also irregular, the cables declining fractionally and other stocks advancing. New York exchange sold at 10 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were fairly active and nervous, corn ruling strong. As compared with the latest prices of Tuesday July wheat closed ⅝@⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley steady, cash flaxseed ½ cent higher, pork 22½ cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, and ribs 5 cents higher.

ALUMINUM is to be used for the hull of the Herreshoff yacht Defender, which will probably contest with the English yacht Valkyrie to hold the America's cup. The New York syndicate will use an alloy of aluminum with 10 per cent of copper, applying it not only to the upper portion of the yacht but to the deck beams. It is expected that seven tons' weight will be saved by its use in her upper hull. It is also calculated that in a good breeze the time of the Defender over a fifty-mile course will be decreased by at least ten and perhaps fifteen minutes. As the Valkyrie will unquestionably be the finest specimen of yacht building that has ever left an English shipyard the forthcoming race will be awaited with the greatest interest.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* is a waspish, hot-headed little sheet and is usually in a very small minority upon most questions. It is all the more remarkable therefore that our esteemed choleric South Carolinian contemporary, which has such a decided proclivity for getting on the wrong side, should be on the right side when discussing the Tennessee Gubernatorial infamy. Speaking of the manner in which the Democratic Legislature of that State has stolen the Republican Governor's seat, it says:

> It will certainly not promote the interests of the Democratic party in Tennessee. The free and unlimited and independent way that Southern Democrats have of coining majorities does not make a favorable impression on honest men any where. It degrades public sentiment and corrupts the whole body politic. We have all grown accustomed to sharp practices and yet there is none who would not say that the South is all the worse off because it has resorted to indefensible methods in its political affairs.

It adds to the force of the above comment that waspish as the *News and Courier* is it is always honest in its expressions.

THE census reports of Indians taxed and not taxed in the United States, with the exception of Alaska, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, and is distinctly one of the most important contributions to Indian literature, both historically and statistically, that have yet been made in this country. It is a volume of nearly 700 pages, in which, in addition to mere statistical information, the history, ethnology, habits and customs, religion, superstitions, and progress toward civilization of every known tribe are exhaustively considered by experts, accompanied by hundreds of illustrations in black and white and half tones, besides chromos, portraits of distinguished chiefs, as well as numerous maps and charts.

The first reliable census of the Indians was made in 1822, though Thomas Jefferson in 1783 gave a careful analysis of the location of tribes and their numbers in the United States, which then embraced only the country east of the Mississippi and north of Florida. The census of 1822 was made by the Rev. Jedediah Morse, Special United States Indian Commissioner, who reported the names of 230 tribes, with a total population of 471,417. In the seventy-three years ensuing the Indian population has dwindled down to but 325,464 in 1890. Of this total number the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles comprise 178,097; Indians on reservations in twenty States and Territories, 133,417; the Six Nations of New York, 5,407; otherwise enumerated, 8,543. The Indians on reservations to whom rations are issued number 34,785. The self-supporting Indians on reservations, deriving subsistence from farming, herding, root digging, horse raising, fishing, and hunting number 98,632. The total of self-supporting Indians taxed or taxable is 58,806, and of untaxed 154,094. The citizen Indians are scattered over the whole United States, and do not include the Six Nations of New York and the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory. California has the largest number of them, 11,517, New Mexico and Michigan coming next in order with 8,554 and 5,624 respectively. Illinois has but 97.

The above figures comprise but a very few from the great mass contained in this important volume. It ranks with the great work of Schoolcraft and Catlin, and is quite as graphic and picturesque in its narratives. It is in fact the most important reference book we have on all matters pertaining to the Indians, and in this respect the census authorities have scored an emphatic success.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO RIOT.

A few ignorant, violent men who have no common sense and no idea of the binding force of a contract have succeeded in closing nearly all the departments of the Illinois steel mills at South Chicago and throwing out of work several hundred men. The handful of turbulent, vicious strikers, after having made an agreement to work during this year for certain wages and on certain terms, violated their contract, and not content with that got up a mob for the purpose of driving from their work the peaceful, law-abiding employés who would not join with them. It was the evident intention of the leaders to coerce their employers into giving them the higher wages they demanded by shutting up their works.

But to the surprise and discomfiture of the rioters, who had not expected that the authorities would interpose to protect persons and property, they discovered at once that they had a different kind of police force to deal with than on previous occasions. Last year they had seen the police remain inactive while railroad trains were being derailed and railroad employés mobbed. This year they have been confronted by a force which knows that Hopkins is no longer Mayor.

The police behaved admirably Tuesday and yesterday. Both officers and men did their duty. They acted with that firmness and gallantry they have always displayed when they knew it was expected and demanded of them. They charged crowds of infuriated rioters fearlessly and dispersed them. They arrested numbers of the leaders and locked them up. When a crowd of violent men began to gather it was broken up. The rioters were not allowed to gain strength and confidence. The police acted just as if they knew Mayor Swift was on the ground looking at them. They were not afraid to strike back. They did not hesitate to use their clubs. If they had behaved as well at the breaking out of last year's riots as they have this week it would have been unnecesary to call out any soldiers then.

These rioting Slavs and Huns should be taught a lesson which they will not forget. They should be taught that when men have agreed to work for certain wages they should stick to their bargain, and that they cannot get better pay by breaking that bargain, arming themselves with stones and bars of iron, driving several hundred peaceful men from work, and taking possession of their employers' premises. It is much better they should be taught that by policemen with clubs than by soldiers with muskets. There could not well be a more inexcusable strike-riot than that at South Chicago. The police did rightly to treat it as a riot and to squelch it by the most vigorous means. They did splendid service and they should continue doing it until the rioters are subdued, and not a man of the latter should ever be employed there again. Every man of them who is arrested should be severely punished. It is time to teach such fellows a lesson. They must learn that whatever their grievances may be bricks and stones and coupling-pins are not the proper remedy, that men who wish to work have the right to work, and that they cannot have the privilege of wrecking and ruining the plant of a great industry. There is no excuse for such rioting. It is anarchy, and the authorities of that section of the city will be sustained by the public in using the promptest and most vigorous methods for its suppression.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FOR LABORERS.

Formerly the New York laborer who wanted to get a city job had to go to some Tammanyite to get it. Without the backing of a district leader or some other member of that potent organization he could do nothing, and that backing he had to pay for in one way or another, either with cash or political services. He generally had to join some ward club or other political organization and hurrah for the man who got him his place.

That has all been changed. There is a Labor Clerk now, and to him every man who wants to handle pick or spade for the city must apply. He is given a blank on which he puts down his name, age, residence, and citizenship, the number and relationship of those dependent on him for support, and his previous service in the army and navy, if any. He must also present a certificate of character signed by two reputable citizens, one of whom is or has been his employer, vouching for his sobriety, trustworthiness, industry, and capacity for labor in the employment for which he seeks to be registered. No educational test is required. Any willful misstatement by the applicant disqualifies him for registration.

After these blanks have been classified applicants are notified to appear for examination. Those who seem to be able to do the kind of work they apply for will be registered and will be notified in turn when and where to report for duty.

This new system which has just been adopted meets with the hearty approval of the workingmen. They feel that they have been emancipated and that they will not have to be at the beck and call of the politicians. The latter are disconsolate. Several thousand places have been taken out of their clutches. That patronage, the disposal of which was the basis of their power, has been taken from them, and they are afraid they never can get it back. Tammany has been dealt a severe blow, for, by its control of these offices, it exerted a powerful influence over the working classes.

Soon the laboring men of Chicago will be in the same fortunate position as those of New York. Their votes contributed to the adoption of the civil service reform law, and they will participate in its benefits. When the Civil Service Commission is organized in due time, and has adopted its rules, they will look to that commission, and not to the ward politicians for employment. They will appear before it and be examined simply as to their physical qualifications, their health, and their manual skill. No questions of a political nature will be put to them. They will not be asked if they have aldermanic backing. They will be judged on their merits alone, from the skilled mechanic down to the street cleaner. When they get work there will be no political assessments to be paid and no political services to be rendered. The labor-employing departments will cease being political machines.

HE WOULD HALVE THE UNIT.

The kind of "bimetallism" that Coin's Financial Fool is working for may be understood from a statement on page 132 of a pamphlet purporting to narrate what was said and done at certain alleged gatherings which never were held. It tells that money on the present gold basis "has a purchasing power twice what a bimetallic currency would have." This cannot mean anything else than that the author of the pamphlet believes free silver coinage would give us a currency the unit of which would have but half the buying power of the present currency unit. He practically admits that the silver dollar would circulate only at its bullion value, as is the rule in Mexico. Any schoolboy has sense enough to be able to understand that gold money would not circulate on equal terms with silver dollars on this basis, unless the value of gold should decline 50 per cent. The schoolboy might not have sufficient knowledge of finance to know such an event is just as improbable as would be the doubling of the bullion value of silver by act of Congress, which even Coin's Financial Fool does not expect would occur. But any and every man who is intelligent and old enough to vote ought to have no difficulty in seeing the utter absurdity of the proposition, and the insincerity of the man who makes it. On page 133 of the pamphlet it is stated that the change advocated "would double the value of all property," which is another admission that silver monometallism is counted on. But what kind of doubling would it be? About the same as the reckoning that a man is twelve feet high, this conclusion being arrived at by the simple process of cutting down the measuring foot to half its present length, or pretty much the same as stating that the crop of wheat in the United States last year was 1,000 million bushels, the "bushel" by which it was measured having a capacity of only four gallons instead of eight. Would the man be a single hair's breadth taller, or the wheat crop make an ounce more of flour because of the change in the unit of measure? None but a fool or an arrant rogue would propose to the people of the United States such a palpably idiotic way for getting rich, or in any manner improving their condition.

THE INCOME TAX REARGUMENT.

The reargruments in the income tax cases are at an end and in about a week the Supreme Court will make public its decision; or, to state it more accurately, Mr. Justice Jackson will make known his decision, which will be that of the court.

The arguments on both sides were able ones, but there was nothing new in them. The old straw was threshed over. No additional points were made. Mr. Olney did concede that the taxation of State and municipal bonds would be unconstitutional, but he conceded nothing else. These arguments were not intended for the information of all the members of the court, but of only one of them, Judge Jackson, who was sick and absent when the first hearing was had. But for the looks of the thing the other eight might have remained away and let the learned counsel concentrate their eloquence on the odd man.

For that is what Justice Jackson is. His colleagues stand four to four on the question of the constitutionality of the law as a whole. It is understood that two of those who voted to sustain it would have voted otherwise but for a decision made a century ago, and for one made when an income tax was imposed to raise money to put down a great rebellion. They do not think the Supreme Court should reverse itself, even if it made a blunder in the first instance. These two men may not budge from their position, but if Justice Jackson holds the entire law bad it will be wiped out, for he has the casting vote.

He has to decide another question also. A majority of the Justices without him are of the opinion that the tax on income from rents of land is unconstitutional. Four Justices are of the opinion that cutting such a slice out of the law makes the whole act invalid. Four hold that even though thus maimed and marred, the rest of the law, taxing income from personal property, can stand. The odd man will have to determine between them.

Never before has a Judge been in just such a position or had such a responsibility put on him. If the law is held utterly bad all will know that his vote did it. If the remnants of it after rents are excepted are withheld every one will know that he did it. There are many conjectures as to how he will decide, but no positive knowledge. It is to be hoped that he will make up his mind speedily and wisely, so it may be announced about a week hence, that the odious income tax has been knocked in the head.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1896.

The New York *Times* prints a long article in which it endeavors to prove that the honest money Democrats will have a small but a sufficient majority in the next national convention. It is conceded that a majority of the members of the Committee on Resolutions will be in favor of free silver and will report a 50-cent dollar plank to the convention, but it is claimed that a majority of the delegates will vote it down. Such a result is figured out thus: The following States with 290 votes will vote solid for honest money:

Connecticut	12	Minnesota	18
Delaware	6	New Hampshire	8
Indiana	30	New Jersey	20
Iowa	26	New York	72
Maine	12	Rhode Island	8
Maryland	16	Vermont	8
Massachusetts	30	Wisconsin	24

The following States and Territories, with 224 votes, will be solid for free silver:

Arkansas	16	South Carolina	18
California	18	South Dakota	8
Colorado	8	Washington	8
Idaho	6	Wyoming	6
Kansas	20	Arizona	2
Missouri	34	District of Columbia	2
Montana	6	New Mexico	6
Nebraska	16	Oklahoma	2
Nevada	6	Utah	2
North Carolina	22	Alaska	2
North Dakota	8	Indian Territory	2
Oregon	8		

These States will cast a divided vote as follows:

	For sound money.	Against sound money.
Alabama	12	10
Florida	2	6
Georgia	10	16
Illinois	10	38
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	8	8
Michigan	20	20
Mississippi	8	10
Ohio	16	30
Pennsylvania	50	14
Tennessee	10	14
Texas	20	10
Virginia	10	14
Totals	183	209

The totals are: For sound money, 473; against sound money, 483. It will be seen that of the 473 votes quite a number are to come from free silver States like Alabama, Georgia, etc. The *Times* explains that by saying that the unit rule will not be applied in voting on resolutions as it is in voting for candidates, and it calls attention to the fact that in 1892, when Larry O'Neal's tariff plank was voted on, the votes of several States were divided.

It is not safe to assume that that precedent will be followed in 1896. If the silver men are in the majority in a State convention—that of Alabama, for instance—either they will instruct the delegation to vote as a unit on the silver question, the most important matter to come before the convention, or they will make sure that none but free silver men are chosen as delegates. If Hopkins and Hinrichsen run the Illinois convention next spring they will not allow one honest money man to be elected a delegate. They will seize them all. They will not recognize the right of each Congressional district to choose its own representatives. The free silverites will grab all the delegates they can, and presumptively the honest money Democrats will do the same.

The *Times* shows its ignorance of Democratic sentiment in the West by assuming that Indiana and Iowa will send to the convention solid honest money delegations. If the delegates represent their Congressional districts more than half of those from Indiana, the State of Voorhees, and fully half of those from Iowa will be for free silver. Therefore whether the unit rule is or is not enforced one has to be very sanguine to figure out an honest money majority in the next Democratic National convention. There certainly would not be one were the delegates elected now.

SHOE BUSINESS IN CHICAGO.

One of the largest manufacturers of boots and shoes in the Eastern States is reported to have said recently that such cities as Lynn, Haverhill, Brockton, and other famous centers of the shoe industry cannot much longer hold their own against the competition of the West. He says the West has captured the shoe business formerly held by New England and is going to hold it. He states the greater cheapness of labor in the West than in the East as the one reason for the change, but might have added that relative nearness to raw material makes a very considerable difference. THE TRIBUNE advises those boot and shoe manufacturers who no longer can make a living in the East to come to Chicago. In this city or some of its numerous suburbs they can find all the land they want, high and dry enough for health and cheap enough to meet their views in that respect, will be within a few miles of the coal fields and still nearer to the great packing-houses of this city which furnish what becomes the raw material after its conversion into leather, a process that is heaply performed here, with the minimum of cost for transportation and handling. They will find themselves here in a center of two millions of customers to begin with, and twenty millions more within the distance run in half a day by a railroad train. They will be right among people, and a great many of them, who want their product. Of course New England will continue to supply what foreign trade we have, and the requirements of consumers in the Eastern States, but here is the great center of consumption, and here is the place to provide for it. We have several manufacturers of boots and shoes here already, but there is room enough for all, and that ought to mean room for a considerable number of those who complain they cannot operate in the vicinity of Boston except at a loss. They will find a practical welcome in Chicago.

ASSESSED VALUES.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* takes up the subject of assessed values of property in the United States during the last two years and says:

> A condition of affairs which causes property to shrink in value in some sections 20 per cent in a single year, cutting down the State, county, and municipal revenues to the same extent, is one that appeals forcibly to the people and is a protest against the system that renders it possible.

Well. What is the system which has caused a great shrinkage in values? The New Orleans paper hints that the cause is what it pleases to call "the demonetization of silver," though it must be prepared to admit that a very large part of the shrinkage complained of occurred before the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act and that not a single dollar has been "demonetized," every one of the immense number of silver dollars in existence being a full legal tender. The real cause of the industrial panic and the consequent shrinkage in the value of property was the advent of the Democratic party to power a little more than two years ago—first, a fear that the Democratic administration would elect to redeem its obligations with silver dollars, and then a fear that the Democrats would pull down the bars of protection to American industry, caused the panic. Previous to that the country had been prosperous, to an extent which had no parallel in its history, and there is no reason to believe that prosperity would not have continued if Republican policies had been maintained. So the argument of the *Times-Democrat* ought to be read to state that the Democratic rule which has caused property to shrink enormously in value and paralyzed industry all over this broad land should be abolished at the earliest opportunity and be made to give place to Republican policies under which the country prospered for years.

THE TRIBUNE had occasion in its last issue to admonish the new proprietor of the *Times-Herald* not to print unreliable news and comment upon it when the contradiction appears in his own paper. This was in connection with his "important announcement" that Mr. Cleveland was about to write a book on finance, which was made in disregard of Private Secretary Thurber's explicit denial.

Paying no heed to THE TRIBUNE'S admonition, the new proprietor has gone and done it again. Upon its editorial page yesterday morning it made the "important announcement" that President Cleveland had sent a check for $500 to a Hoosier farmer whose wife had presented him with triplets, the three new babies being named for the wife and two daughters of the President, and followed up the announcement with enthusiastic comments. In the same paper appeared the following dispatch:

> Washington, D. C., May 7.—The report that President Cleveland had sent a draft of $500 to a family in Decatur, Ind., on the occasion of the birth of triplets which were named for the President's household was pronounced to be without foundation at the White House today. The families where triplets occur, and where the President has been notified that they bear his name or the names of his family, receive a courteous letter of acknowledgment, but no checks.

Once more THE TRIBUNE would warn the new proprietor of the *T.-H.* that there is a certain class of reporters who, unable to get reliable news, pick up all sorts of floating gossip, magnify it into sensational items, and fire them off at their own papers. In the close competition of news-getting it is one of the most difficult duties of a managing editor to repress these unreliable and overzealous persons, who seem possessed of the idea that their sensation is a good enough Morgan for one issue of their papers. Of course this kind of thing is liable to happen to any paper. THE TRIBUNE sometimes has suffered from it. It requires constant care on the part of a manager to head off such stuff. Hence, when the new proprietor of the *T.-H.* has leisure enough on his hands he is advised by an older editor to repress these sensational and overzealous representatives of his paper and not encourage them to send such gossip lest they get to believe he is fond of it. The least he can do now that he has discovered Mr. Cleveland is not writing a book or sending money to parents of triplets is to steer clear of the White House altogether.

FRIENDS of the Field Columbian Museum are beginning to ask if the praiseworthy aims of its generous founder would not be carried out better by having one day of free admission to the institution in the middle of the week.

FATHERS of boy triplets should name them Stephen, Grover, and Cleveland respectively.

JUDGE BRENTANO is a highly dangerous man in any capacity for a thief to run up against.

DON'T forget the names of those members of the City Council who oppose rules that make the passage of boodle ordinances impossible. We republish the names:

Coughlin,	Keats,	Maltby,
Best,	Lammers,	Larson,
Beist,	O'Connor,	Weisbrod,
Martin,	Revere,	Currier,
Stuckart,	Mahony,	Foster,
Cooke,	Powers,	Bigane,
Haas,	Lawler,	Sayle,
Slopicka,	Ehlert,	Mulcahy,
Bennett,	Hartwick,	McCarthy,
Rohde,	Brachtendorf,	Merchant,
Bidwill,	Hoyer,	Utesch.
Engel,	Schendorf,	

Cut this out, paste it where you will not lose sight of it, and keep your eye on these Aldermen. It will be interesting to note how they vote on future ordinances.

PITCHER HUTCHISON appears to have got his arm back again.

NEVERTHELESS, Mr. Cleveland, do you think that sort of thing ought to be encouraged?

MAYOR SWIFT has good ground for believing that the politics of the Town of Lake will be made cleaner by abolishing the water office now there.

IN A MINOR KEY.

His Way of Beating It.

Rivers—"That makes five one-cent pieces you've dropped in that slot and there hasn't a stick of sweetened chocolate dropped out yet. What's the use of wasting your money like that?"

Banks (in a rage)—"I'm going to keep putting them in till I get it full or something comes out. I'm not going to be beat by any blamed machine!" [Drops in a lot more coins.]

His Candid Opinion.

Mr. Billus had bought a new piano. A lusty fellow with red hair was assisting in carrying the instrument into the house, when Mr. Billus thus addressed him.

"What a pity it is, Larry, that you and I were not born rich instead of handsome!"

"Excuse me, sor," replied Larry, taking a good look at him, "but I think we were bate on both."

Incompatible.

"To be sure, James," said the boy's father, "I shall be glad to see you join the church and become a better boy, but if you do you will probably lose your job with that strawberry packing firm."

PERSONALS.

Ex-Senator Payne is yet in business harness in Cleveland, O. He is 85 years of age.

Gladstone admits that he is passionately fond of backgammon and knows of no game to take its place.

Susan B. Anthony won a prize as the most beautiful girl in a contest at Topeka, Kas. This was another Susan.

Mrs. Asenath Turner, aged 99, widow of a Revolutionary soldier, it still living in Ontario County, N. Y., in fairly good health.

Dennis Reardon, Boston's most famous architect, and who designed the Boston Library, has been totally blind since his ninth year.

William Black started out as a portrait painter, and might have been a success had he not found greater success as an author.

Richard Harding Davis, just back from Honduras, says Central America is the grandest country on earth for a white man to keep out of.

"Grandpa" Dipple, 95 years old, who lived near Muncie, Ind., committed suicide Monday because he did not wish to become a burden upon his children.

Maj.-Gen. George S. Greene, the oldest living graduate of West Point, celebrated his 94th birthday Monday in Brooklyn. He participated in many important battles in our late war.

Capt. Hans Doxrud, the commander of the Red Star steamship Switzerland, trading between Philadelphia and Antwerp, has saved the lives of eighty-three persons, who were rescued from nine sinking vessels. Four gold medals have been awarded him.

Miss Fannie Nesbitt, the night operator at the Union Pacific station in Topeka, Kas., has been presented with a gold medal by her fellow-operators on the road for the heroism she displayed at Bonner Springs last fall when a robber attempted to raid her office. Miss Nesbitt fought the robber off with a revolver and saved express packages containing $1,200 in cash.

CURRENT NOTES.

Too many people think they can help a man up hill by clinging to his coat-tail.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Old Holdfast—"Economy, my boy, is wealth." Hardup—"May be; but its dividends are all paid to your creditors."—*New York Tribune.*

"Mr. De Peach is exceedingly fond of a good story, isn't he?" "I should say so. When he gets one he never parts from it."—*Washington Star.*

A colored philosopher is reported to have said: "Life, my broddern, am mos'ly made up of prayin' for rain and then wishin' it would c'ar off."—*Presbyterian.*

Wife—"What do you think of my new walking dress, Charles?" Husband—"Should think there was room for quite an extensive promenade in the sleeves alone."—*Boston Transcript.*

"That is certainly the mildest-looking devil I ever saw," he averred, as they sat watching a "Black Crook" performance. "Perhaps," she ventured, "he is only a cigaret fiend."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Noteleigh, of *The Events*—"I understand your daughter is engaged to Count de Broken." Mrs. Darragh—"Yes, but only for a limited season. She is going on the stage, you know, in a society play."—*Scribner's.*

"Father," said little Johnny, "is there really any difference between selling liquor at a drug store and at a saloon?" "A great deal of difference, my son," replied Johnny's father. "A drug store license costs only $1 and a saloon license $1,500."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Who was the man that passed the plate last night?" asked the Salvation Army Captain. "I don't know his name," answered the Lieutenant, "but he used to be a detective." "I wondered why he held the plate behind him when making the collection."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

The Governor's Spite Against "The Chicago Tribune."

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): The statement of "reasons" for the pardon of Louis Hilliard filed by Gov. Altgeld was the most petty and contemptible exhibition of personal malice and spite ever authenticated by the signature of a man in such high official position as the writer thereof occupies. The man Hilliard is a proven embezzler who while employed by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE robbed that paper of $13,000. On conviction he was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

One of the reasons for the pardon alleged by the Governor is the charge that THE TRIBUNE, which occupies land belonging to the Chicago School Fund, does not pay as much rent for the same as the Governor thinks it worth. [It has paid exactly the sum the School Board assessed upon it, as Altgeld knows.] Another reason is found in the claim that THE TRIBUNE is not assessed for taxation at as high a figure as the Governor says it should be. [Altgeld wants the good will of THE TRIBUNE taxed, but good will is not taxable in Illinois.]

The real animus accounting for the Governor's action is personal malice. He hates THE TRIBUNE because it dared to condemn his action at various times since he became Governor, particularly when he used the power and influence of his office to encourage and defend turbulent and anarchistic elements in the City of Chicago. THE TRIBUNE condemned the unwarranted and shameful attack on the judiciary system of the State which accompanied the Governor's pardon of the Anarchists. It denounced the course pursued by him during the riots in Chicago last summer [when he assailed the President for enforcing the Federal laws which were violated by the rioters and] when his influence was felt to be with the revolutionary and destructive elements that for a time set all laws at defiance and threatened to repeat in this country the horrors of the French revolution. THE TRIBUNE has exercised its privilege of criticising with due emphasis the official conduct of a Governor peculiarly subject to attack, and the Governor throws the powers of his office in the scale against his newspaper critic, and pardons a crime against the people of Illinois for the mere reason that THE TRIBUNE company were the principle witnesses for the State. A more contemptible exhibition of petty malice can not be found on record anywhere than Altgeld has filed against himself in some of his reasons for pardoning Hilliard.

The Democratic party would have been ahead in votes and reputation today if John P. Altgeld had not been elected Governor in 1892. His sudden political development and elevation to the Gubernatorial office by the Democratic tidal wave three years ago was the greatest calamity that ever befell the Democratic party.

PARISIAN FASHIONS.

DAINTY DESIGNS FOR SUMMER IN COTTONS AND LINENS.

The New Features in Silks and Woolens Duplicated in the Lighter Goods—Fanciful Materials and Showy Combinations of Color—The New Ginghams—Black and White Still in Favor—Return to the Fabrics and Picturesque Fashions of Our Grandmothers' Time.

The summer cottons and linens are very dainty and lovely, and carry out in colors and designs all the new features seen in the silks and wools, says a Paris letter in the New York Tribune. Some of the zephyrs have a distinct chiné effect, and there are many cotton stuffs showing crêpon waves or seersucker stripes. A very lovely material is a buff cotton with a creamy, crinkly stripe running through it. On the plain stripes are printed tiny Pompadour rosebuds. Most of the materials are decidedly fanciful and show combinations of colors, as well as a mixture of threads. Indeed, the combination of cotton and silk in the same goods is the most prominent novelty. The new ginghams have silk dots, or stripes, or small figures woven in them. Sometimes an all-over lace design is woven on the surface in a silk of the same or another color. Lace stripes run through many of the cotton goods and necessitate a silk lining.

There is a pretty fabric called Turkish batiste. It shows slightly tufted squares, giving it a faint resemblance to Turkish toweling. A great deal of black and white is still seen; so are cool cornflower blue and old-fashioned buff, and flower designs, particularly roses, are considered in very good style. These designs are partly stamped and partly embroidered. For example, a very pale yellow muslin has a large all-over design of woodbine stamped on it in dull greens and golden browns, with the bright berries embroidered in red silk. A cool-looking lawn has black polka dots embroidered on a white ground, and is divided into squares by threads of pale yellow silk. Many of the lawns have cords running through them of cotton or silk, in the same or a different color. There are lovely crêpes, some with the popular Oriental or Japanese designs printed on them. These make charming gowns when softened by a profusion of yellow lace.

The couturières prophesy that a great deal of cotton and linen will be used for elaborate frocks this summer. The cheapness of light silks and the popularity of shirt waists for ordinary wear have rather thrown these pretty fabrics into the shade for the last few years. The taffetas in general use now are heavier in weight than the Indian and surah silks in vogue for so many years, and entirely passé now; and the Parisienne has tired of the "tailor made," the usual supplement to the shirt waist; so this return to the fabrics of our grandmothers seems natural. With the échu an established fact and a strong possibility of the revival of the Marie Antoinette modes, the summer should show us some extremely picturesque creations in quaint lawns and muslins.

Loops and ends of ribbon and a profusion of lace in plain bands on the skirts, and in cascades on the blouses, are about the only trimmings used. Valenciennes is the popular lace, and above all the deep yellow Valenciennes. A very effective frock made by one of the English houses here is of delicate pink and white zephyr. The full skirt is edged with two ruffles; these have an edge and insertions of yellow Valenciennes. The blouse bodice has insertions of the lace encircling the figure, and the full sleeves show the same idea. There are tiny turn-over cuffs and collar of white, daintly tucked lawn, trimmed with the yellow lace and insertions. At the same place they have just finished a batiste which shows natural bluets on a corded white ground. The skirt has four or five half-inch tucks about the hem, each edged by a frill of white Valenciennes. The bodice from the neck to a little over the bust is laid in horizontal tucks, which are lace-edged, and the tops of the sleeves are treated in the same manner.

No mondaine considers anything but silk as a lining for these gowns. In the heavier fabrics the conventional lined skirt is used; but the thinner fabrics are prettier hung full over the silk foundation.

A very charming gown just shown me at Ernest Raudnitz's illustrates an idea that could be successfully carried out in a soft linen stuff. This gown was built of a very soft, silky crêpon, in a light, warm shade of tan. It was trimmed with a five-inch insertion of exquisite écru silk lace, and combined with a fancy violet silk. The skirt was fulled all about the figure and hung over a lavender silk foundation. It was trimmed with the lace laid on flatly and forming a wavy pattern. The top of the bodice and the tops of the full elbow-sleeves were of the fancy silk, with a band of the lace bordering it, the lace being laid on the crêpon. Back and front, and passing over the tips of the shoulders, was a full strip of the cloth tightly drawn. Between these strips in front the bodice "bloused" very much. The belt was an inconspicuous tan ribbon. Several pretty gowns were shown me at the same place. One was of red crêpon, tucked away in front showing a very broad white silk laid in narrow horizontal tucks. Exactly in front, on the waist band, was a large bow of red velvet ribbon, with the ends all turning up. An elaborate gown of dark green and white crêpon in a honeycomb design. The bodice was turned away in front, with two revers of green cloth, showing a chemisette of white lace, with a high collar in gold. The bodice was fastened by a white ribbon belt. The full elbow-sleeves were of the green cloth. Where the revers turned over in tiny revers, they were trimmed with the white gold-embroidered cloth.

We see some smart plaid suits [SPECIAL] English tailors here, and some dressed them are well worth noting. A gown [illegible] shows a modish simplicity has a [illegible] at Spring fit of brown crêpon. The blouse [illegible] the effect of a fancy shot silk, and over the [illegible] cause are bretelles of the brown wool, [illegible] ament ing in front with buckles of tan leather [illegible] to the belt is of tan leather.

Another gown has a plain skirt of reséda green crêpon, with a bodice, which has the effect of an outdoor garment, of a fancy flowered silk. The back is fitted and extends only to the waist line. The front is a little loose and is double-breasted, fastening with large ornamental buttons of green and gold. It turns away in revers—the side that buttons over naturally showing the larger revers—and reveals chemisette and stock of lace. The fronts extend in pointed tabs down on the skirt, and a plain narrow belt holds the fullness.

One house here has made a success of a model showing the "bib" effect. It can be carried out in almost any combination of colors and materials. A simple frock has sleeve and skirt of that very modish black crêpon which has tiny silk squares in it. The bib is of black silk with some lace figures laid over it and embroidered with blue and green iridescent paillettes. The yoke of the bodice is of a shot blue and green silk laid in lengthwise tucks. A sash of the silk is folded about the waist and knots on the side, with long ends falling down on the skirt. Paillettes are extensively used. They come in every color and may properly be used on any material. Even the new parasols show designs done with these dainty spangles.

There is a deep écru linen lawn that is very fashionable and is often used on silk gowns. A gown showing this combination is of a fancy taffeta silk. The skirt is very full, quite reaching the limit of twelve meters at the hem. It is of the umbrella style, each seam being outlined by a tracery of jets. About the hem is a trimming of écru lawn and lace, lightly embroidered with jets and black paillettes. The bodice has a bib-shaped blouse of the lawn with the lace set in about the top, and the whole is embroidered to match the trimming on the skirt. The sleeves are very full, with little lawn cuffs at the elbows. Where the cuff separates on the outside of the arm is a smart little full of the silk. It is often a little touch like this that gives character and cachet to a gown.

Night in the Orient.

Hugh Macmillan in Great Thoughts: It is impossible for those who have never visited the East to form an adequate idea of the exceeding beauty of an Oriental night. The sky, which bends enamored over clusters of graceful palm trees, or groves of dark, motionless cypresses rising up like Gothic spires from the midst of white, flat-roofed villages, is of the deepest, darkest purple, unstained by the faintest film of vapor, undimmed by a single fleecy cloud. It is the image of purity and peace, idealizing the dull earth with its beauty, and suggesting thoughts too tender and ethereal to be invested with human language. Through its transparent depths the eye wanders dreamily upwards until it loses itself on the threshold of other worlds. Over the dark mountain tanges the lovely moon walks in brightness, while the zodiacal light, far more distinct and vivid than it is ever seen in this country, diffuses a mild, pyramidal radiance above the horizon, like the afterglow of sunset. Constellations sparkle in the heavens, associated with classical myths and legends, which are a mental inheritance to every educated man from his earliest years. There the ship, Argo, sails over the trackless upper ocean in search of the golden fleece of Colchis; there the virgin, Andromeda, chained naked to the rock, awaits in agony the approach of the devouring monster; there the luxuriant yellow hair of Berenice hangs suspended as a votive offering to Venus; while the dim, misty track, formed by the milk which dropped from Juno's breast, and as it fell upon the earth changed the lilies from a purple to a snowy whiteness, extends across the heavens like the specter of a rainbow. Conspicuous among them all, far up toward the zenith

CHINA IS NOT READY.

MORE TIME ASKED BEFORE THE TREATIES ARE EXCHANGED.

Envoys Gather at Che Foo to Witness the Event, but It Is Not Positively Known That the Ratifications Are Made—Cholera Breaks Out on Japanese Transports—American Women Presented to Queen Victoria—O'Donovan-Rossa Creates a Sensation in the House of Commons.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Tokio, Japan, May 8.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—China renewed today, through the American Ministers here and in Peking, her entreaty for delay in the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace.

This was the day set for exchanging at Che Foo imperial sanction of the treaty negotiated at Shimonoseki, and envoys were gathered there for that purpose.

Japan has consented to extend the time of the armistice four days. Count Myoji, Secretary-General to the Japanese Council of Ministers, arrived at Che Foo yesterday and

PRINCE LOBANOFF-ROSTOVSKY.

met Lord Li, son of Li Hung Chang and junior Chinese Peace Commissioner. Count Myoji acted for Viscount Mutsu, the Japanese Foreign Minister, who is ill, in the exchange of the peace treaty ratifications.

Shanghai, May 8.—It is stated here the ratifications of the treaty of peace between China and Japan were exchanged today at Che Foo.

It is reported that Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Chinese Customs, has guaranteed the payment of the additional indemnity demanded by Japan as a result of relinquishing its claim to the Liao Tung Peninsula, in compliance with the views of Russia, France, and Germany. Sir Robert Hart, however, makes his guarantee conditional on the financing of the total indemnity being left in his hands.

London, May 8.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Kobe, Japan, stating that cholera has broken out on board the Japanese transports at Tallenwan, on the Liao Tung Peninsula. It is reported that half the troop ships of the original Chihle expedition are flying the yellow flag, denoting the disease is aboard of them.

Marietta, O., May 8.—James Creelman, the war correspondent, who is here, says the action of Russia in forcing Japan to abandon all thoughts of conquest on the Chinese mainland will prove a blessing to the civilized world. It means that Corea is to be absolutely independent. Mr. Creelman declares that Russia was justified in believing that the Japanese intended gradually to annex the Corean Peninsula. Russia has in no sense taken from Japan any legitimate spoils of war. The Japanese have from the beginning declared the sole object of the struggle was to free Corea. Mr. Creelman is seriously alarmed because nothing has been heard recently from his colleagues in the East—Mr. Cowen of the London Times and Mr. Ward of the Pall Mall Gazette. After the massacre at Port Arthur the European correspondents were always thereafter in danger among the Japanese troops.

Paris, May 8.—The Figaro this morning, commenting upon the attitude of the United States towards Japan, says: "What prevented the United States from joining England at the time of the intervention of the three powers in the East was not indifference towards Japan, which has now become a great power, but a desire to remain faithful to their traditional policy. The United States would not raise an objection to Japan taking the Gulf of Pechili. This attitude cleared the political horizon when the three powers did not recognize the treaty of Shimonoseki."

The Matin remarks: "A change has occurred in the world outside of Europe. England no longer loves the new. If chestnuts are to be pulled out of the fire there will also be large pieces of cake for certain mouths, and this is only a beginning."

TROUBLE IS FEARED IN HAWAII.

Attitude of the Japanese Said to Menace the Government.

San Francisco, Cal., May 8.—It is probable the next sixty days will develop some very exciting scenes in Hawaii. Private information recently received by C. W. Ashford in this city indicates that several kinds of trouble are gathering around the government of President Dole and his colleagues. The Japanese, who are numerous on the island, and who at present are feverish and elated over the victory of the mother country in the war with China, threaten to come forward and become serious factors in the government of Hawaii and the adjustment of its affairs. It is known that among the Japanese on the islands there are several hundred trained soldiers. In fact, there are enough to sieze and control the government at any time, should they choose to do so.

The natives are restless and dissatisfied, and only await an opportunity to fly in the thick of another insurrection.

It is plain, judging from the information of Mr. Ashford, that the base of operations in the next outbreak will be on the Island of Mauix.

ROSSA STARTLES THE COMMONS.

He Attempts to Make a Speech but Is Speedily Squelched.

London, May 8.—There was an exciting scene in the House of Commons this afternoon. Just as the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. John Morely, had finished his speech discussing the bill to repeal the crimes act, O'Donovan Rossa, the well-known Irish agitator from New York, arose from a seat in the stranger's gallery and exclaimed: "Mr. Speaker: An assassin's blow has been aimed at me in this House and a stain has been put on my name."

Rossa's remarks were greeted with loud shouts of "Order!" The Sergeant-at-Arms summarily ejected Rossa from the House. At the time of the interruption the members did not know that it was Rossa who interrupted the proceedings, and when his identity became known the sensation increased. A previous speaker, it appears, had alluded in uncomplimentary terms to O'Donovan Rossa, and it was this which caused him to enter a protest from the gallery. Rossa was marched off the premises by the bluecoats, who warned him not to show his face there again.

The bill to repeal the crimes act was read for the second time without division.

EXCITING DAY IN THE REICHSTAG.

Hohenlohe and Other Leaders Debate the Anti-Revolution Bill.

Berlin, May 8.—The Reichstag was crowded today with members, and the galleries were full of interested spectators, all eager to hear the debate on the second reading of the anti-revolution bill. The Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in explaining the motives of the government in introducing the bill, said that he could not understand why indignation meetings had been held to protest against passing the measure. He held too high an opinion of "the nation of thinkers" to imagine it would be supposed that the work of German philosophers and the progress of humanity would be checked by the legal provisions under discussion. The Prince expressed the hope that the House would furnish the government with the means of opposing the violent tendencies of certain classes with more effective measures than hitherto at its disposal.

Count von Mantueffel, Conservative, approved of the proposal of Herr von Levetzow and said that if it was rejected the Conservative party would vote against the committee's wording and probably against the whole bill.

Herr Auer, Socialist, described the bill as being the outcome of fear, and said: "Germans only fear God and the Social Democrats." [Laughter.] Herr Auer added: "The Conservatives want to see the Socialists place themselves in revolt in front of the soldiers' rifles and see their blood flow. We shall not have to do them this favor."

The President of the Reichstag, Herr von Buol-Berenberg, rebuked Herr Auer for his utterances.

The Minister of War, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, said that the duty of the army was to defeat the enemy. Its laurels were not won by keeping down mobs in the streets This task was confided to the police and firemen.

Count von Kardorff, the German silver champion, announced the Imperialists could only support the sections of the bill dealing with the military and penal code and the incitement of soldiers to mutiny.

HOMAGE PAID TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

American Women Are Presented at the Buckingham Palace Drawing-Room.

London, May 8.—With bright sunshine and a cool breeze, which raised clouds of dust, the approaches to Buckingham Palace were thronged today long before the hour fixed for the opening of the drawing-room by a treble file of carriages along the Mall, waiting to take their occupants to the most brilliant royal display of the season. The procession to the throne-room included the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne, the Duchess of Albany, Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Saxe-Weimer. It is long since there has been such an assemblage of royalty in London. The third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Princess Alexandra, made her début in the royal circle.

The United States Ambassador, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. Bayard and Miss Bayard, accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Cowles, the United States naval attaché, attended the drawing-room.

The widow of Senator Hearst of California was presented in the diplomatic circle and in the general circle. Misses Grace and Bertha Potter, daughters of Mr. Howard Potter, Miss Robin of New York, and Mrs. Walter Winans were presented.

ARREST OF COUNT KLEBELSBERG.

Involved in a Scandal That Caused Count Bokros to Kill Himself.

Berlin, May 8.—The Vossiche Zeitung publishes a report to the effect that Count Klebelsberg, formerly an attaché of the Austrian Legation at Brussels, has been arrested in Vienna, charged with having been connected with the scandal which caused the suicide of Count Andrassy A. Bokros, Vice-President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. The body of Count Bokros was found on the pavement in front of his house at Buda Pest Oct. 1, 1893. His skull was fractured. It was learned the Count committed suicide on account of business troubles by jumping out of his bedroom window. By profession he was a lawyer and it was stated that he had embezzled funds trusted to him by one of his clients, Countess Montbair, and spent all his available money in unfortunate speculations on the bourse. The Countess, when she discovered the embezzlement, began proceedings against Count Bokros, and the disgrace which followed the disclosures unsettled his mind and drove him to suicide.

Alleged Forger Remanded.

London, May 8.—Mendal Howard, an American citizen, who was arrested here April 29 on the charge of having in his possession engraved plates and other material for forging notes and postage stamps, was arraigned today at the Westminster Police Court. The police also found at his lodgings plates for printing 1,000-franc notes, like those of the Bank of France, and for printing spurious French railway bonds, etc. The prisoner was remanded until Tuesday next.

Cable Notes.

An extensive shipment of ammunition and arms is said to have been made from Cuba to Guatemala.

A. W. [illegible] American Minister to Turkey, has been appointed Minister to Egypt, vice [illegible], Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria.

The Panama Canal company has contracted with Hagen thousand laborers on the canal [illegible] addition to those who have been hitherto employed.

CREW OF THIRTY-TWO MEN IS LOST.

Sealing Schooner Walter A. Earle Goes Down in the Pacific.

Victoria, B. C., May 8.—Capt. Steward of the sealing schooner Dora Steward, which returned early this morning from her spring cruise, has little doubts from reports received from the Indian hunters of the schooner Favorite that the sealing schooner Walter A. Earle, Capt. Louis Magnesen, of this port, was capsized in the open sea Sunday, April 14, and every member of the crew lost. Saturday, April 13, there was a terrible gale and the following Monday the schooner Earle was seen bottom up with the rudder gone. The Earle had a crew of six white men and twenty-six Indians. Other wreckage, including a mast and canoes, was sighted, and it is feared other schooners have met the same fate. The spring cruise is a failure and all the owners will lose money.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 8.—Mail advices from Kodiak, Alaska, confirm the report that the schooner C. D. White of San Francisco was wrecked in a gale and snowstorm on Kodiak Island, in Bering Sea, April 22. One letter says eleven lives were lost and another places the loss at seventeen.

POLICE PRY THE FOLDING-BED OPEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ream Are Released from Its Grasp.

A call for help came into the East Chicago Avenue Police Station last night. Three policemen and an ambulance went to No. 147 North Clark street. The trouble was upstairs. The police went up. There was the sound of smothered groans coming from a rear room. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ream, who live there, had been caught in the deadly grasp of a folding-bed. They couldn't get out. They were able to make enough noise to attract attention. A servant girl tried to unfold the bed, but could not do it, and sent a call to the police station. The policemen pried the bed open. The top of it had closed down. The victims were nearly suffocated. Mr. Ream had the big toe of his right foot nearly severed by the accident. He bandaged up the injured toe and Mr. and Mrs. Ream slept on the floor the rest of the night.

LETTER MOVES HIM TO CONFESSION.

Murderer Strangely Induced to Clear Another Wrongly Accused.

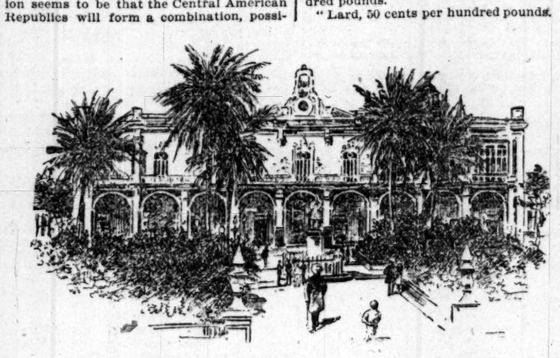
Baltimore, Md., May 8.—Marshall Price has made a full confession of the murder of Sallie Dean. He says he tried to implicate Grant Corkran, the popular young schoolteacher who was first arrested for the crime, because he had a grudge against him. Price indicated that he was moved to confess when he received a letter from a woman in Baltimore who signed herself "S. M. J., 1423 West Fayette street." She sent Price a prayer book, which he has in his pocket, and urged him to confess and free Grant Corkran's name.

BRITAIN IN BAD ODOR.

INTENSE ENMITY TO ENGLAND DEVELOPS IN NICARAGUA.

Plans Forming to Exclude British Products in Future—The Smart Money Is All Raised and Will Soon Be Paid—Peace Said to Prevail Throughout the Country—Fighting Reported in Ecuador—Glowing Tidings Touching the Cuban Insurgents Sent by a Texan.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., May 8.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Associated Press.]—There is no longer any doubt that Great Britain will receive her smart money on time. The £15,000 sterling to be paid by Nicaragua to Great Britain has been raised here by popular donations. Three German mercantile firms have given about £2,000, an the whole amount will be ready to be paid in London in a few days. The raising of the money, however, has only increased popular feeling in Nicaragua against Great Britain, and the feeling is now very bitter indeed; more so if possible than when the British landed at Corinto. The general opinion seems to be that the Central American Republics will form a combination, possi-



WINTER PALACE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CUBA.
[Opposite La Plaza de Armes, Havana—From a sketch made for New York World.]

bly secret, against Great Britain, and that everything possible will be done to exclude British goods from Central America. This feeling will probably result in commercial gain to the United States. There is no doubt, however, that the action of the three German firms in subscribing so liberally to the indemnity fund will prove a good stroke of business to them.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The reported uprising in Nicaragua as a result of the Corinto incident appears to have been of brief duration, according to advices received by Dr. Guzman, Nicaraguan Minister. A dispatch from his government informs him tuere is quiet throughout the country. The departure of the British fleet and the salute given to the Nicaraguan flag are regarded as the steps which have restored tranquillity. No further internal discord is expected.

CUBAN REBELS ARE PUT TO FLIGHT.

Troops Speedily Disperse a Band in the Colon District.

Havana, May 8.—A band of twenty rebels has been defeated by the troops at the Malagas Farm, near Torcad, in the Colon District. One of the rebels was killed and they lost their arms and horses. The troops are pursuing them. Maximo Gomez intends to invade Camaguay, in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Fort Worth, Tex., May 8.—A letter dated "in camp near Ramon de las Jaguar, April 26," and signed by William Flaherty, one of the twenty recruits who left here to join the Cuban insurgents, has been received and gives a glowing account of the progress of the insurgent cause. The writer says the Fort Worth contingent has been in three engagements, all of which were won by the patriots, and only one man from Fort Worth has been hurt. Recruits are flocking to the insurgents, and the morals of the army of liberation are splendid. The letter further states that the Cubans are receiving the best improved arms, have plenty of ammunition, and the troops are paid regularly. A majority of the troops are blacks.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The Spanish Minister has made no protest or other representations to the authorities here concerning the detention of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella in Florida waters.

Tampa, Fla., May 8.—The Infanta Isabella has been released from quarantine.

Madrid, May 8.—Queen Regent Christina today gave an audience to Gen. Calleja, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, who spoke optimistically of the situation in Cuba. He declared he believed the rebellion would soon end. The latest official news from Cuba is reassuring.

Havana, May 4.—[Special Correspondence of the New York World.]—Gen. Campos sailed from Cienfuegos on the 2d for Manzanillo and Santiago. Well informed people maintain that he will soon have to return. He is said to be in poor health and his strength and energy are failing fast.

The reports that Gen. Lacret has landed and that Maximo Gomez is marching west with a large body of men are confirmed, but no details can be obtained. The expedition expected shortly either from Key West or Tampa is reported ready for sailing. Enrique Collaco and Roloff, leaders in the old revolution, will be in command.

Among the prisoners in the Moro Castle lately arrived from Santiago is Capt. Mahy of the Spanish army. He will soon be tried by court-martial and shot for cowardice in allowing the insurgents to capture a train of provisions and ammunition under his escort.

The revolutionary troops have strict orders not to take any prisoners. When the Spanish are overpowered their arms are taken, but the soldiers are allowed to either go their own way or join the rebels. This policy has won over to the revolutionary cause many Spaniards.

The Minister of the Colonies, Señor Castellano, complains that Cuban capitalists will not lend the government any money in case of urgent need, and that he has to remit from Madrid. How can anybody with experience on the island risk lending a large sum to the Spanish Government? There is absolutely no guarantee for the lender.

Gen. Maceo has exacted taxes amounting to $300,000 from the sugar-growers of the east. Those who cannot pay their assessment in money are allowed to do so with rifles and ammunition, and may pay in installments. The most astonishing feature of the war so far has been the considerate behavior of the rebels. They have not thus far pillaged or burned, as in the first revolution, but green sugar-cane burns like dry straw, and plantation-owners will either have to pay taxes or suffer.

FIGHTING GOING ON IN ECUADOR.

Sixty Killed on Both Sides at the Recent Capture of Guaranda.

New York, May 8.—Private advices received from Ecuador state that Gen. Eloy Alfaro, a leader in the revolution of 1885, and also a leader in the present trouble in Ecuador, has returned there from Nicaragua. The revolutionists have taken possession of the Towns of Ibarra, Esmeralda, Guaranda, and Laticuna. In a battle which preceded the capture of Guaranda sixty men were killed on both sides. The revolutionists are dissatisfied with Vice-President Salazar, who is going to take the Presidency vacated by the resignation of Cordero. Salazar is very unpopular and the resignation of Cordero will have no effect on the revolutionists.

A report came later that Gen. Savaste, Minister of War, led a detachment of troops to quell an uprising on the Colombian frontier, but that the troops not only refused to attack the rebels but decided to join them, compelling the Minister of War to return to Quito alone.

A cable dispatch was sent from this city to Guayaquil asking whether the report cabled from Lima, Peru, that President Cordero has resigned is authentic. An answer came that nothing is known at Guayaquil of it. A well-known South American said today this revolution probably is the most formidable Ecuador has known.

NEW TARIFF FOR THE BARBADOES.

Material Advances Planned in a Bill That Is Likely to Pass.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—Consul Tate at Barbadoes, in the West Indies, has sent to the State Department a copy of the proposed new tariff of the colony. He says there is no reason to doubt the bill's becoming a law. He says the bill proposes to replace duties on certain articles reduced by the local tariff of 1891 to meet the requirements of Sec. 35 (the reciprocity section) of the United States tariff act of 1890. To meet the deficiency of revenue caused by the reduction of the duties on these articles the tariff of 1891 provided for an increase of duties on liquors imported into the colony, but the new bill does not propose any reduction in that tariff. The increases which the Consul notes are:

"Bread, pilot and navy, and crackers, six cents per hundred pounds. Corn and grain, unground, three cents per hundred pounds.

"Cheese, 90 cents per hundred pounds.

"Flour, wheat or rye, 25 cents per hundred pounds.

"Lard, 50 cents per hundred pounds.

"Meat, salted or cured, 30 cents per hundred pounds.

"Kerosene oil, three cents per gallon.

"Pitch pine, 30 cents per thousand feet; staves, 72 cents per thousand feet."

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

Judge Chetlain—17531—E. S. Hotchkiss vs. Hallock Building Co.; on dft., $242.—17418—Chicago Inland Publisher's Advertising vs. Chicago Watch Co.; same, $6,050.—17417—Arthur W. Underwood vs. Same; same, $1,758.—17405—Rob. N. Youngblood vs. South Chicago Brg. Co.; same, $300.—17276—Kingman & Co. vs. William S. Holabird; same, $671.—17275—Joseph R. Leeson vs. M. A. Perlinsky & Co.; same, $370 vs. Max A. Perlinsky and sci. fa.

Judge Hutchinson—6544—Allen, Moon & Co. vs. J. D. De Long; on dft., $792 and no ex.—17218—Charles Cox, assignee for the Portland Screen Co., Portland, Me., vs. George E. Streeter; on dft., $545.—17173—John Maitland vs. Edward Keeler; same, $1,150.—17291—William C. Baird vs. Milton Weston; same, $517.—17238—N. Erlanger Bamgarti & Co. vs. Leopold Bros. & Co.; same, $1,698.—sci. fa.—982—C. M. and Henry Leonold and sci. fa.—982—Otto Heinze, Maurice Loewy, and Herman Schneider vs. Jacob M. Wolf and Louis Waldheimer; on dft., $1,172—vs. Jacob M. Wolf and sci. fa.—16895—Herriman Bros. vs. George M. Dearlove; on dft., $307.

Judge Goggin—16287—John Crowley vs. John V. McAdams; on dft., $2,033.—16859—Chicago and Wellston Coal Co. vs. Francis M. Charlton; same $512.—17303—Portland Cement Paving Co. vs. Pratt & Ely; same, $1,698.—17229—Blake & Stearns vs. Mollie Smith; same, $638.—16585—Estate of Wilson C. Sr. vs. The Inter-State Telephone Co.; same, $3,016.—17210—W. M. Gunton & Co. vs. Emil C. Schmidt; same, $352.—17284—Electrical Installation Co. vs. Joseph C. Sibley; same, $705.—17285—Rust Owen Lumber Co. vs. Edward Ryan; same, $471.—16885—Cooper Lumber Co. vs. Louer & Rehnquist; same, $216.—vs. Lewis S. Louer and Chester Carew and sci fa.—1376—W. G. Hitchcock & Co. vs. Spiegel & Co.; on dft., $192.—16841—Fuller & Fuller Co. vs. Robert Lenard; same, $210.—17282—Illinois Land and Loan Co. vs. August Jernberg; same, $45,341.—17251—Bruno Steindel vs. Christian F. Collot; same, $507.

Judge Adams—16355—Thomas F. Scully, admr. estate of Edward Biggins, decd. vs. The Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. Co.; on findg., $1,250.—4281—The Joliet and Chicago Railroad Co. vs. Valiria M. Williams, George A. Williams, Lee Hunt, and J. S. Clark; on ver., $430.90 vs. Lee Hunt, Valiria M. and George A. Williams.—4280—D. O. Cunningham vs. Frank Higgins, by agt., $295.

Judge Smith—5228—Chas. H. Budd, Lycurgus R. and Lloyd G. Moyer vs. J. D. De Lange; on dft., $305, and spec. ex.—13732—H. G. Taylor vs. D. Goldberg & Co.; on dft., $333.—13731—American Stamping Co. vs. Same; same, $2,935.—13730—A. J. Lindeman and Hoverson Co. vs. Same; same, $417.—13729—Arcade Mfg. Co. vs. Same; same, $576.—13728—Manhattan Brass Co. vs. Same; same, $345.—13725—Bellaire Stamping Co. vs. Same; same, $1,319.—13727—The Toledo Tinware Mfg. Co. vs. Same; same, $2,027.—13724—The A. H. Howell Co. vs. Same; same, $252.—13723—Rochester Stamping Works vs. Same; same, $496.—13734—Gendler & Paeschke Mfg. Co. vs. Same; same, $1,168.

Judge Haney—7312—George L. Englert vs. Ames & Frost Co.; on findg., $100, and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Horton—6746—Larson vs. Schleyteln; dec. sale.—9659—Pisek B. and L. Assn. vs. Vojta; dec. —4341—Smith vs. Thomas; dec. apptg. comrs.—944—Gouwens vs. Abtein; decree.

Judge Goggin—5584—Divorce; Emma Price from John Price.—5241—Mary L. Skinner from De Witt R. Skinner.

Judge Brentano—2886—Gunzenhauser vs. Thomas; decl. dec.—4747—Purcell vs. Howard; dec. sale.—9527—Walker vs. Dorn; same.

Judge Tuthill—6871—Divorce; William Dinsmore from Sarah Dinsmore.

Court Calls for Today.

Appellate Court—Nos. 160 to 180, inclusive.

Judge Tuley—No court.

Judge Horton—No announcement.

Judge Brentano—Motions and No. 5292.

Judge Ewing—Nos. 3555, 4048, 4050, 4052, 4074, 4081, 2052, 4063, 4061, 4482.

Judge Chetlain—10 a. m.—First call, Nos. 101 to 200, inclusive, and Nos. 3542, 3532, 3538, 2745, 2801, and No. 2237 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—10 a. m.—Nos. 16338, 3517, 3524, 3922, 3925, 3466, 5341, 3873, and No. 3527 on trial.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 2907, 2909, 3059, 3276, 3337, 3344, 3753, 3754, 3802, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3861, 3862. Announcement after May 8, 1895: Judge Goggin will call his calendar for trial without any first call.

Judge Adams—Nos. 3450, 4263½, 4278, 4305, 4326, 4332, 4341, 4369, 4428, 4429, 4439, 4457, 4466, 4476, 4485.

Judge Gibbons—No. 137366 on trial.

Judge Baker—Nos. 6252, 2322, 6096, 2247.

Judge Smith—First call, Nos. 351 to 400, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 1771, 3116, 3134, 3143.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 2407, 2803, 7020, 2543, 3610, 3749, 3750, 510, and No. 4021 on trial.

Judge Windes—9 a. m.—Nos. 1807, 425, 415, 3075, 2899, and No 2352 on hearing.

Judge Haney—1 p. m.—Nos. 7964, 7673, 7694, 5490, 7570, 6396, 6198, 7498, 2047, 5124, 7742, 7743, 7772, 7773, 7793, 7802, 7813, 7823, 7841, 7850.

Under Donnelly—County Court—Nos. 8349, 8126, 11177, 13399 2 p. m.—Nos. 12831, 13500, 13508.

Judge Kohlsaat—[Probate Court]—General business.

Judge Burke—[Criminal Court, Branch No. 1]—Nos. 4226, 1058, 1067, 1069, 1184, 2306, 2285, 2294, 2511, 3377, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3649, 823, 824, 825.

Judge Clifford—[Branch No. 2]—Nos. 1080, 3693, 1176, 1179, 2351, 2670, 2877, 3177, 2494.

Judge Stein—[Branch No. 3]—Nos. 3596, 876, 1151, 2173, 2181, 4257, 4258, 4145, 4113, 4159.

Judge Tuthill—[Branch No. 4]—Nos. 3012, 3411.

Judge Neely—[Branch No. 5]—Call not extended.

Judge Sears—[Branch No. 6]—Quasi-criminal.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter (United states Circuit Court of Appeals)—No. 298.

Judge Seaman (United States District Court)—Nos. 30, 31, 11, 26, 35.

Judge Allen—No. 22,785.

Judge Bunn (United States District Court)—Criminal cases.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Mount Vernon, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Supreme Court today are as follows:

James Goore vs. The People; motion to continue granted and case continued. Thomas Maxwell vs. The People; motion for further return to writ of certiorari denied. Henry Cuke vs. John Fanaher; appellant's time to file abstracts and briefs to be extended till Friday morning. Morris Cream vs. Michael Hanrigan; motion by appellee to set aside order of continuance, appearance of Daniel Kelley entered, counter suggestions by appellant. Niagara Fire Insurance Company vs. Thomas D. Forehand; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, May 8, 1895:

915—John G. Moore, appellant, vs. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; motion of Samuel Shellabarger for additional oral argument in behalf of the appellant denied.

893—Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al., and

894—Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. The Continental Trust Company of the City of New York et al.; argument concluded by Joseph H. Choate for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday, May 20, at 12 o'clock

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court the following cases were submitted: People vs. Bauman; People vs. Fairchild vs. Burwell; People vs. Oscar; People vs. Kennedy; People's Mutual Benefit Society vs. Lester; School District vs. Batsche; Peninsular Savings Bank vs. Black Flag Stove Polish company; Duffy et al. vs. City of Saginaw et al.; Gardner vs. Gardner; Allen vs. Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance company. Call for Thursday: 135, 90, 103, 111, 134, 8, 118, 116.

Chicago Man Is Knighted.

Carl Haller, technical member of the Imperial German Consulate in Chicago, has been made a Knight of the Friedrichs Order. The decoration comes from the King of Wurtemburg.

There's but one place to get all kinds mahogany desks—that's A. H. Andrew & Co.

SOLDIERS STIRRED UP

COMMANDER NEWMAN OF IOWA G. A. R. CREATES A BREEZE.

Denounces Veterans Who Have Never Joined the Organization—Is in Doubt as to the Service They Rendered—Col. J. K. P. Thompson of Rock Rapids Chosen Commander—Gen. John C. Black of Chicago in Attendance—Gubernatorial Candidatei Also on Hand.

Clinton, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—Today's session of the Iowa State G. A. R. encampment was given over almost entirely to business sessions of the five military and patriotic orders now holding reunions here. Incoming trains this morning brought in nearly another thousand delegates and visitors, among the more distinguished being Gen. John C. Black of Chicago. The number of Iowa Gubernatorial candidates was also augmented today, four of the six now being in the city.

The business meeting of the encampment opened at 9 o'clock, when Mayor Hughes welcomed the visitors to the city. Commander Newman responded. Short speeches were made by Gen. Black of Chicago and Congressman Henderson of Dubuque. These were followed by the annual address of Commander Newman. He created considerable of a sensation in his denunciation of the soldiers who have never joined the organization. He said:

We reached our zenith some three years since as predicted at the time, and can't hope to obtain much new material. I am not in favor of making an effort to recruit from those never having been members of the Grand Army of the Republic. While there are patriotic citizens who would impoverish themselves if thereby they could be entitled to the honor of membership, and those who are entitled do not deem it of sufficient value to avail themselves of it, I am not disposed to place much value upon the effort to induce them to join. I am almost in doubt in regard to the value of the service they rendered, for it does seem to me they could not desert us now had they ever been truly and fraternally loyal.

He continued:

The last year has been one of great depression, felt in nearly all activities of any moment, and yet this department has not suffered to the extent anticipated by those in charge; and I may be permitted to infringe so much upon the report of the Assistant Adjutant-General as to give in round numbers the result of the year's work: The number reported in good standing Dec. 31, 1893, was 17,659; total gain during the year, 1,880; total loss, 2,478; number in good standing Dec. 31, 1894, 17,061; net loss during the year, including deaths, 598. Of this number 238 have crossed the Mystic River. This leaves the loss from other causes but 360.

The afternoon's session opened with greetings from the kindred orders. The contest for next year's encampment was three-cornered, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, and Marshalltown being aspirants for the honor. Cedar Rapids was chosen on the second ballot.

For Department Commander four ballots were required. Col. J. K. P. Thompson of Rock Rapids being selected. The first ballot stood:

Thompson	197	Thomas Carr of Montezuma	144
Thomas Boll of Fairfield	152	John Lindt of Council Bluffs	66

Other officers elected were as follows:

Senior Vice-Commander—M. E. Erwin, Dubuque.

Junior Vice-Commander—H. P. Scott, Davenport.

Medical Director—Dr. McCoy, Algona.

Chaplain—J. B. Allbrook, Mount Vernon.

The business session of the W. R. C. was brief. Department President E. Flora Evans' annual address showed there were 8,700 members in good standing in Iowa. There were 258 corps, twenty-four of which were organized last year.

Reports from officers of the Sons of Veterans show a total membership of 1,562, an increase of 557 members in the last year.

The Ladies' Aid Society met and heard reports of the various officers, in which the finances were shown to be in good shape and the order to have been increased during the year by the addition of several new societies.

Tonight four of the biggest auditoriums in the city were packed full at the campfires. The most noted speakers of the evening were Commander-in-Chief Lawler, Rockford; Gen. John C. Black, Chicago; Gov. Frank D. Jackson, Col. D. B. Henderson, Judge Crabtree, Gen. F. M. Drake, Judge Given, Senator L. A. Ellis, W. S. Dungan, Congressman G. M. Curtis, Senator J. B. Harsh, Judge W. J. McCoy, C. W. Chase, A. R. McCoy.

TRIES TO UNTIE THE WOODMAN KNOT.

Mrs. Fields Takes Laudanum, but Is Still Alive.

A sequel to the theft of Congressman Woodman's white horse and yellow and red buggy developed last night at No. 56 May street when Mrs. Robert James Fields attempted to end her life by taking laudanum. Physicians were called and after she was pumped out she was taken to the woman's annex of the Harrison Street Station. Robert James Fields is a telegraph operator. He was married to Gertrude Baker on the evening of Dec. 11 at No. 56 May street, and it was while performing the ceremony that some one stole Justice Woodman's rig. Fields and wife have not lived happily together and Mrs. Fields says that her husband deserted her last Sunday. This is her second attempt at suicide.

A woman whose name is supposed to be Lizzie Leech tried to throw herself in front of a Colorado avenue street car at West Forty-eighth street last night. The driver stopped his horses in time to prevent any injury to the woman. It was found she was demented and she was taken to the Detention Hospital.

William Carstine, while under the influence of liquor, fell from the Western avenue viaduct at Kinzie street to the tracks below, a distance of thirty-five feet. His only injury was a small cut on the chin.

ULTIMATUM TO THE STRIKERS.

Sheboygan Manufacturers Refuse Every Demand of Their Men.

Sheboygan, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—The ultimatum of the manufacturers was given to the strikers this afternoon. All their demands for an increase in wages were absolutely refused and the manufacturers said the factories would be closed down before they would grant the demands. A long conference was held during which T. M. Blackstock, a chair manufacturer, took Mayor Born severely to task for not giving protection to the men who wanted to go to work, but were prohibited by strikers. The men will consider the ultimatum at a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

Six Hundred Coatmakers Go to Work.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—Six hundred more coatmakers went to work on their own terms today, and over a dozen contractors signed the Knights of Labor agreement, which will send nearly 400 more back to work tomorrow. Nearly all the Lithuanians have secured an acceptance of their agreement and have returned to work, there being nearly 75 of their local assembly still out.

Thus far about 2,000 strikers have returned to work, leaving about that number still out.

Union Men Defeat Themselves.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 8.—[Special.]—William F. Rend of Chicago and the Mansfield Coal company are filling their contracts with the aid of non-union miners at other pits and the strikers have lost a fat contribution. When Rend and the Mansfield company were paying sixty-nine cents their miners contributed seven cents a ton to the strike fund. These men were called out on strike. Then Mr. Rend and the Mansfield company told the employers of non-union mines to go ahead digging, to pay 69 cents, and they would take the coal. Four hundred men are affected.

Labor Notes.

The Hill Sewer Pipe company of Akron, O., has advanced the wages of its employés from 5 to 10 per cent.

The Stockdale, Allen, and Fidelity mines on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad resumed work at 47 cents per ton.

The Coal Miners' Union of Washington, Ind., decided to return to work at the old scale. The Montgomery miners will also resume work.

Thirty Young Ministers Graduate.

Commencement exercises of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church were held last night at Wicker Park Church, North Hoyne avenue and Le Moyne street. The program included an address by the Rev. S. Wagenhals, D. D., President of the Board of Trustees, and the presentation of diplomas by the Rev. R. F. Weidner, D. D., LL. D., President of the seminary. A class of thirty young men was graduated.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—The shippers wanted tonnage yesterday, and took about all the boats offered. Two more cargoes of wheat were sold to Toledo. Charters: To Buffalo—Armour, Bulgaria, wheat; Fitzgerald, corn; Pabst, oats. To Toledo—Huribut, Clint, wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The deadlock between the vesselmen and the coal shippers has made the vessel brokers here decidedly averse to giving out charters that they have made. Charters reported: Paige, Duluth, 15 cents; Houghton, Toledo, 25 cents; Davidson, Chicago; Henry Chisholm, Milwaukee, 30 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Down-bound cargoes quite plentiful, and the Duluth grain shippers are in the market for boats and bid 2½ cents to Buffalo. The demand for ore tonnage is good at the old rates. There is no change in the coal freight situation. Charters: Wheat—Stone, Tom Adams, Charles Foster, Duluth to Buffalo, 2¼ cents. Ore—Alva, Ashland to South Chicago, 75 cents; Tuttle, Queen City, Marquette to Ohio ports, 60 cents; Huribut, Clint, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 40 cents.

Around the Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 8.—The steamer Northern Wave was released this morning from the head of the dike in Hay Lake.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 8.—The steamer City of Holland left this evening for Chicago, opening up the season for the Holland and Chicago line.

MANITOWOC, Wis., May 8.—The schooner D. S. Austin, which went on the beach at Ludington last fall, was brought here today and will be rebuilt.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 8.—The steamer E. M. Peck, which was ashore on Thirteen Foot Shoal, near Spectacle Reef, was released and proceeded to Chicago. It is apparently uninjured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—The tugs Welc

THEY DO HER HONOR.

THEOSOPHISTS MINDFUL OF MME. BLAVATSKY'S DEATH.

One Hundred of Them Meet in the Athenæum, and Though Much Disturbed by Ambitious Cornetists and Aspiring Orators, Hold Exercises in Commemoration of the Day—Boy Is Killed by the Cars While Crossing the Tracks to Go Fishing—Other Local News.

Theosophists of Chicago to the number of 100 met last night at the headquarters of the Chicago branch in the Athenæum to observe the fourth anniversary of the death of Mme. H. P. Blavatsky. On the wall over the seat of the presiding officer hung her likeness. George E. Wright, the President of the branch, being away from the city, the Vice-President, R. D. A. Wade, took the chair.

The proceedings were greatly interrupted and almost suspended by the different noises that filled the court of the building, and every room opening into it. In the next room a debating society was in progress, and further away a chorus of seemingly 300 voices was rehearsing Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." In the meanwhile classes were breaking up and pupils were shouting their farewells and playing practical jokes. The disquisitions of the theosophists on Karma and reincarnation were good per se, but as heard between the bars of Handel's music and accompanied by oratorical outbreaks on constitutional liberty and free silver, these spiritual mysteries lost much of their solemnity.

The proceedings opened with reading of a passage from the Bhagavad Gita, by Mrs. Henrietta Hadley. Before the meeting began the reporter for THE TRIBUNE, being rusty in his Sanscrit, endeavored to find out from the leading members present what these words mean, but in vain. He was told this was this and that was that in the sacred writings, but they never heard them translated. There was close attention, however, when Mrs. Hadley read the inspired record, which began with the following gem of spirituality and devotion:

Those who worship me with constant zeal, with the highest faith and minds placed on me, are held in high esteem by me. But those who, with minds equal toward everything, with senses and organs restrained, and rejoicing in the good of all creatures, meditate on the inexhaustible, immovable, highest, incorruptible, difficult to contemplate, invisible, omnipresent, unthinkable, the witness, undemonstrable, shall also come unto me. For those whose hearts are fixed on the unmanifested the labor is greater, because the path which is not manifest is with difficulty attained by corporeal beings. But for those who worship me, renouncing in me all their actions, regarding me as the supreme goal and meditating on me alone, if their thoughts are turned to me, O, son of Pritha, I presently become the savior from this ocean of incarnations and death.

Mrs. F. Pratt then read a paper on "White Lotus Day," in which she paid tribute to Mme. Blavatsky:

"We are gathered not as a household of mourning, but rather in memory to review the deeds of the herald of glad tidings, and renew again our courage for the duties of the present and strengthen our resolutions for the work of the future. H. P. Blavatsky, our friend faithful and true, is no more, but H. P. B. still lives in the messages that she bore us. The personality that we knew has perished, but the immortal altruism she taught surrounds and encompasses. We greet her tonight no object of fetish worship; we repose in the shade of no vicarious atonement. She, the burden bearer, stands not in our stead but by our side. The garment of flesh which she wore is cast aside, but her mantle of labor has fallen upon us. Are we in any sense fit to wear it? Our inspiration must be drawn from the memory of her whose whole life was given up to a tireless quest of truth—a continuous series of self-sacrifice."

The exercises closed with a violin solo by Prof. Edgar Pope and farewell remarks by Mr. Wade.

WANTS $4,000 FOR HIS THRASHING.

Raymond McKee Enters Suit Against a Father and Son.

Joseph Lister and Joseph Lister Jr. may have to pay Raymond McKee $4,000 because Joseph Lister Jr. thrashed McKee. One cold Sunday in February the Listers, who own a glue factory in Elston avenue, found their pumps frozen. McKee was the engineer and the Listers considered him responsible. What followed is told thus:

Lister Jr. undertook to thrash McKee. The elder Lister fell in with the idea and encouraged his son, saying:

"Give it to him. If you don't I will."

So Lister Jr. went at McKee, and is said to have given him a severe pommeling. While thus engaged Lister Sr. is said to have showed his glee by "sicking" his son and joyously declaring him to be of the right stuff and a son to be proud of. Meantime McKee was being badly used up and when the Listers came to the conclusion the job was finished the father is declared to have remarked to McKee:

"Now go home and send your doctor's bill to me. My son has given you a good licking and I will pay for it."

Now McKee has entered suit in the Circuit Court against the father and son for $4,000.

KILLED WHILE CROSSING TRACKS.

George Brissack, Aged 12, Killed While Going Fishing.

George Brissack, 12 years old, who lived with his parents at Eighteenth street and Ashland avenue, was run over and killed yesterday by a suburban passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad. The boy with several companions was going to the lake front to fish. They started to cross the railroad tracks on Sixteenth street. The view to the south was obstructed by a freight train. All of the boys but Brissack succeeded in crossing. A northbound passenger train was approaching rapidly, but the boy failed to see it until he was nearly on the tracks. His companions shouted to him to go back, but the boy was struck as he was about to leap to a place of safety. The entire train passed over the body. The remains were taken to the morgue at No. 11 Adams street by the ambulance.

WARREN F. LELAND SUED FOR $20,000.

The Suit Grows Out of a Transfer of the Leland Hotel Property.

Andrew J. Cooper and Anna A. Cooper, his wife, and Warren F. Leland and his wife, Isabella C. Leland, were sued in the Superior Court yesterday by Mrs. Carrie Cuthbert for $20,000. Mrs. Cuthbert and A. J. Cooper, a real estate dealer, were the purchasers of the Leland Hotel property on the Lake-Front when it was sold by Warren Leland over a year ago. The property changed hands for a consideration of $1,000,000 for both the building and land. The ground was disposed of to a Boston syndicate and the purchasers retained the ownership of the building, which is leased to the present proprietors of the hotel. The suit begun by Mrs. Cuthbert grows out of the purchase of the hotel by her and Cooper, but her attorney, Henry M. Pierce, would not give any information as to the nature of her claim for damages.

HE IS FOUND DEAD IN A VACANT LOT.

Post-Mortem Over Robert Weiss Is to Be Held Today.

The body of Robert Weiss, No. 225 Grand avenue, was found yesterday afternoon in a vacant lot at Thirty-fourth street and Rhodes avenue. Weiss was employed as a janitor for Mrs. A. Brinkman at No. 3351 Calumet avenue. Yesterday at noon Mrs. Brinkman sent him to a store to make a few purchases. When he returned the change he handed to Mrs. Brinkman was wrong and she ordered him to return to the store and get the right amount. Nothing was seen of Weiss until W. A. Norrin, No. 75 Grand avenue, found the body. Weiss was a widower, 56 years old. A post-mortem examination will be held today, as it is thought by some that he committed suicide by poison. Others think heart disease the cause.

ACTORS GO TO LAW TO COLLECT PAY.

Properties of the "White Squadron" Company Attached.

The company presenting "The White Squadron" at the Lincoln Theater has been experiencing trouble. Sunday evening Constable Frank Shields attached the properties on a writ issued by Justice Randall H. White on behalf of Howard Church, the stage manager. He claimed $119 back salary was due him, and the play was interrupted some time before the differences were adjusted. Monday night the constable returned with a writ of attachment in behalf of Mrs. Alva Strong, the leading actress, who claimed $152 back pay. The properties were attached and a custodian was appointed, but the performance was not delayed.

GAMES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE.

North Divisions Are Defeated by the Evanstons—English Defeats Northwests.

The North Divisions were defeated by the Evanstons in a closely contested game at Evanston yesterday. The score:

N. Divs.	R	B	P	A	E	Evanstons.	R	B	P	A	E
Gr'mb'e, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0	H'iab'rd, 2b.	1	0	6	3	0
Italing, 1b..	0	1	6	0	0	Crippen, c..	1	2	10	3	1
Stull, s	1	1	10	3	2	H. Dingee, lb	2	1	9	0	0
Daly, 3b....	1	1	0	0	3	Moses, p....	0	0	0	3	0
Taylor, ss..	0	1	1	1	1	Kimball, ss.	1	1	1	1	1
Keith, p	0	2	1	1	1	W. Dingee, rf	1	0	0	0	2
Burns, c f...	0	0	1	0	0	Foster, 3b..	0	0	1	1	0
Rohan, l f...	1	1	1	0	0	DeGolyer, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Copeland, r f	0	0	0	0	0	McCo'n'll, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Totals...	4	7	24	7	7	Totals...	6	4	27	11	5

Evanstons	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	—	6
N. D. H. S	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	4

Exact attendance—1,002. Earned runs—N. D. H. S., 2. Two-base hit—Keith. Double play—Grumbine, unassisted. Passed balls—Stull, 3; Crippen, 1. Wild pitch—Keith. Hit by pitched ball—Bruns, Holabird. Umpires—Stull, Sickle. Time of game—Two hours.

The English High nine defeated the Northwest Division team yesterday afternoon by a score of 22 to 14. The game was played at Douglas Park. The English High batted De Velde's pitching very freely, making several three-base hits off his delivery. They played a good game while the Northwests were loose in some places. The score:

English High	2	0	5	1	1	3	8	2	*	—22
Northwest	0	1	3	2	2	5	0	0	1	—14

Batteries—Knackstedt and McAvoy; E. Hand and De Veldo. Errors—English High, 5; Northwest Division, 11. Umpires—Wright and Holmes. Time of game—Two hours.

The Hyde Parks defeated the West Divisions in a nicely contested game, the score being 6 to 3. The batteries were: Hyde Parks, McGill and Dyas; West Divisions, Cole and Rogers. One home run was made off Dyas.

GIANT CRACKER EXPLODES TWICE.

Louis Ray Holds It and Is Hurt by Both Explosions.

While at work in the paint shop of Howard & Bartels at No. 28 Sherman street yesterday morning Louis Ray, 19 years old, found a giant firecracker. In order to see if it was loaded he held it in the flame of a lighted gas jet. As a result it exploded and Ray's hands were badly lacerated. He dropped the cracker and commenced to bind up his wounds, but seeing that it was still burning on the floor picked it up again and placed it between his legs in order to stifle the flame. The cracker again exploded and he was severely burned.

Declares His Wife Eloped.

E. C. Tueman and Mary L. Myers, both of Kansas City, were bound over to the Criminal Court in Justice Bradwell's court yesterday in default of $600 bonds. They were arrested on complaint of R. H. Myers of No. 1214 Baltimore avenue, Kansas City, Mo., who says the woman is his wife, and that she eloped with Tueman and came to Chicago April 20, and that since then they have been living at No. 3130 Armour avenue. It is alleged the Myers woman left three children in Kansas City and Tueman is said to have deserted a wife and two children.

Charged with Stealing Milk Cans.

R. E. Moss, a milk dealer at No. 3455 Prairie avenue, swore out a search warrant yesterday before Justice Porter for the premises of No. 3554 Sixty-third street and occupied by Henry Peters as a milk depot. The officers found fifty-one cream cans with the names of several different milk firms marked on the lids, among them being about ten cans which Moss identified as his. Peters was arraigned before Justice Porter yesterday morning charged by Moss with the larceny of his milk cans.

Waters Case Is Begun.

The hearing in the case of Attorney John F. Waters, charged with inducing witnesses to commit perjury, was begun before Justice Blume yesterday afternoon. The offense is alleged to have been committed in a suit for damages against the West Chicago Street Railway company by George Clinton. On the stand yesterday Clinton said he did not bring the suit, but was called on by Waters, was given instructions, and followed them implicitly. The trial will be resumed today.

Confess to the Crime.

Detectives yesterday arrested three men who have confessed to the burglary committed in the Rock Island freight yards at South Chicago a week ago when $1,800 worth of metal belonging to the National Smelting and Refining company was stolen. They are Louis Fisher, Joseph Cliber, and James Zalkosik. M. J. Goodman, a junk dealer at No. 618 South Canal street, to whom some of the stuff was sold, was arrested charged with receiving stolen property.

Little Joseph Marth Is Missing.

Joseph Marth, a TRIBUNE carrier, 11 years old, disappeared Monday morning, after distributing his papers and has not been seen since. He left his home at No. 190 Perry street, Lake View, at 3 a. m. with his father and came down-town. They have separate routes and the boy was parted with his father at Rees street. He was last seen at Sheffield avenue and Concord place at 7 o'clock talking to two other newsboys.

He Will Probably Go Free.

Having heard testimony for two days in the case of Victor L. Veich, who shot and killed Rosa Fior at No. 177 West Polk street last June, Judge Windes yesterday allowed him to change his plea of guilty to not guilty. He advised that the case be nolle prossed, which will probably be done today. The woman attacked him with an ax when he was collecting rent.

Wants $8,000 for Saving the Pier.

Capt. Richard Armstrong says he saved the Jackson Park pier during the fire at the fair grounds last year. Yesterday he presented a claim for $8,000 for such services before the Board of South Park Commissioners. The board would not consider the proposition, as they thought it exorbitant. Capt. Armstrong threatens to sue.

Fail to Find Smuggled Whisky.

The schooner Oak Leaf, which was suspected of having fifty barrels of smuggled whisky on board, arrived yesterday and was towed to her dock to discharge her cargo of cedar posts. The Customs Inspector failed to find any whisky.

Bits of Local News.

John P. Federson an attorney at No. 196 Division street, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon by Justice C. J. White on the charge of embezzlement.

The Sheridan club held its annual May day party at its club-house, Forty-first street and Michigan avenue, last evening. The affair was attended by over 600 of the members and their friends.

Fire broke out early last evening on the fourth floor of the four story building at No. 151 Michigan avenue, occupied by Tyler & Hippach, dealers in plate and window glass, causing a damage of $300.

A reception was given to the friends of the institution at the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, Adams and Paulina streets, yesterday afternoon in honor of the thirteenth anniversary of its founding.

The Werner company says that George P. Boughton, arrested in Defiance, O., has never been its agent or authorized to represent the company in any manner. Boughton was reported as the Werner company agent at Defiance. The charge against him is bribery in the sale of school books.

Constable Cunningham of Justice Wilmot's court was making a levy on a barber-shop at No. 5505 Halsted street yesterday and laid hands on some property of George Stephens, the porter. Stephens knocked him down, and Cunningham fired two shots at him as he was running away. He aimed badly.

KENTUCKY MAYOR COMMITS SUICIDE.

In a Letter He Assigns Domestic Trouble as the Cause.

Lexington, Ky., May 8.—[Special.]—After writing to his wife, to one of his two children, and to the editor of the Interior Journal, Dr. S. G. Hocker, Mayor of Stanford, committed suicide by hanging at his home this morning. Dr. Hocker was twice married and leaves a large estate. In the letter to the editor of the Journal he says he decided to take his life on account of domestic trouble, which he had borne for years uncomplainingly.

Best cabinet photos, 15 in three styles $3, at Stevens' studio, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. No sufferer should fail to give it a trial.—GALE & BLOCKL 111 Randolph-st., agents.

Nothing contributes more to digestion than the use of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters.

WIN WITH THEIR BATS

CHICAGOS DEFEAT THE WASHINGTONS IN THE THIRD GAME.

Ryan's Home Run Starts a Batting Streak That Results in Six Runs in the Eighth Inning—Colts Do Perfect Fielding Work Outside of the Battery—Senators Unable to Hit Stratton's Curves—Scores of Other National League Contests and General Baseball News.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	15	11	4	.733
Boston	12	8	4	.667
Cleveland	13	8	5	.615
Chicago	15	9	6	.600
Baltimore	10	6	4	.600
Cincinnati	15	8	7	.533
Brooklyn	12	6	6	.500
New York	13	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	11	5	6	.455
St. Louis	16	5	11	.313
Louisville	13	4	9	.308
Washington	12	3	9	.250

Results Yesterday.

Chicagos, 8; Washingtons, 4.
New Yorks, 10; Cincinnatis, 3.
Bostons, 10; St. Louis, 7.
Baltimores, 6; Clevelands, 2.
Pittsburgs, 9; Brooklyns, 4.
Philadelphias, 9; Louisvilles, 6.

Games Today.

Bostons at Chicago.
Washingtons at Cleveland.
Brooklyns at Cincinnati.
Philadelphias at St. Louis.
Baltimores at Pittsburg.
New Yorks at Louisville.

FIRST HOME RUN FOR CHICAGOS.

Jimmie Ryan Captures the First One—Senators Again Meet Defeat.

Jimmie Ryan's "heim lauf," as they call home runs up in Milwaukee, opened up a batting streak in the eighth inning of the game with the Washingtons yesterday that won for the Chicagos. Ryan's hit was a terrific drive. He caught the ball on that part of his bat where hits are thickest and fired it off like a hissing, sputtering skyrocket. It staid in the air until it had cleared the wire fence far out in right field, and the dignified Ryan cantered leisurely around the bases with the first home run a Chicago League crowd has seen this season. After that batting was easy and the Colts hammered out the game about as they liked. In the inning just preceding, the "bloody seventh," Lange made a hit that was even longer than Ryan's. He banged into a curve and sent it rattling against the club house at the back of the grounds. The ball was quickly fielded, however, and fast as Lange ran he could get no farther than third on the hit. Stewart's out on a grounder to third brought him home, though, only a moment later.

The game went off in livelier fashion than the one the day before and was over and done with before the crowd tired of it. Things went so fast all around that even Anson got a bunt hit to first. The Colts fielded a perfect game outside of the battery and ran up a string of fourteen hits. The best of the hitting was that they bunched it and made it develop into runs. Stratton pitched a strong game except for the bases on balls he gave, two of them resulting in runs for the Senators.

The visitors were first to score. Abbey got a chance for himself at first by forcing Hassamer out at second. McGuire's single sent him to third and he scored on Moran's bad shot to catch McGuire going to second. Coogan's hit sent McGuire home and then the Senators rested till the sixth. Selbach then got a base on balls, stole around to third on a couple of outs in the field, and raced over the plate while Stratton was watching Abbey's ground hit roll between his legs. Crooks scored the Senators' fourth and last run in the seventh in much the same fashion.

Wilmot was the first of the home team to cross the plate. He bunted out a hit in the fourth inning, stole second, and raced in while Hassamer was chasing down Lange's hit in right. In the seventh Lange made his three-base shot and scored. Ryan was the first batter up in the eighth. He touched off a curve that was loafing over the plate and had made a circuit of the bases when the ball was put in play again. Dahlen, the next batter up, poked a hit into center, Wilmot pushed a curve safely into left, and Anson and Lange made bunts that put them on the bases. Dahlen had scored during the hitting, but Wilmot was caught at the plate on Everett's slow throw to second. The other runners moved up a peg on the play and Anson was allowed to score on a passed ball. Lange walked in when Stewart sent up a high one to center, and Everitt chased him in as Moran fired a two-base drive into right. Moran scored himself on Stratton's single, and Ryan ended the run-getting with a high fly for Abbey on his second time at bat. The score:

CHICAGOS.

	AB	R	I B	PO	A	E	S B	S O	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, rf...	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	5	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	5	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b.	5	1	3	17	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Lange, cf..	5	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Everitt, 3b	4	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Stewart, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, c..	4	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stratton, p	4	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..	41	8	14	27	12	0	3	0	0	0	3

WASHINGTONS.

	AB	R	I B	PO	A	E	S B	S O	BB	BE	LB
Crooks, 2b	4	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Joyce, 3b..	4	0	1	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	0
Selbach, lf	4	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Has'n'r, rf	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abbey, cf..	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cart'r't, 1b	4	0	0	12	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Coogan, ss.	4	0	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	2
St'ck'l'n, p	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals..	33	4	3	25	16	2	2	0	2	0	5

Chicagos	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	—8
Washingtons	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Chicagos, 6; Washingtons, 1. Home run—Ryan. Two-base hit—Moran. Three-base hit—Lange. Double plays—Everitt to Anson; Dahlen to Anson. Passed ball—McGuire. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Umpire—McDonald. Time of game—1:50.

The Bostons will make their first appearance at West Side Park this afternoon. The teams will play as follows:

Bostons.	Positions.	Chicagos.
Nichols	Pitcher	Griffith
Ganzel	Catcher	Kittridge.
Tucker	First base	Anson.
Lowe	Second base	Stewart.
Nash	Third base	Everitt.
Long	Short stop	Dahlen.
McCarthy	Left field	Wilmot.
Duffey	Center field	Lange.
Bannon	Right field	Ryan.

Pittsburg, 9; Brooklyns, 4.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 8.—Hawley equaled any record ever made by a pitcher by his work in today's game. He pitched in good form, knocked in four runs, made three, and fielded brilliantly. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Pittsburgs.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyns.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Griffin, cf..	0	1	1	0	0
Stenzel, cf..	1	2	1	0	0	La Ch'e, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	0	0	0	Daly, 3b....	1	2	2	2	1
Clingm'n, 3b	1	2	0	3	0	Burns, lf ..	1	2	4	2	1
Bi'bauer, 2b	1	2	0	3	0	Anderson, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Cross, ss....	0	1	0	2	0	Shoch, ss...	0	1	0	4	1
Kinslow, c..	1	0	0	8	1	Mulvey, 3b..	0	1	0	1	1
Hawley, p...	3	3	0	5	0	Grim, c.....	0	1	1	0	0
						Daub, p.....	0	1	0	0	0
						*Foutz.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....	9	14	2	7	13	2	Totals....	4	7	24	12	3

*Batted in Daubs' place.

Pittsburgs	0	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	*	—9
Brooklyns	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburgs, 4; Brooklyns, 1. Two-base hits—Stenzel, Beckley, Hawley (2). Stolen base—Donovan. First on balls—Donovan. Hit by pitched ball—Shoch, Grim. Struck out—Clingman, Lange, Grim. Balk—Daub. Passed balls—Kinslow, Stenzel. Time—1:45. Umpires—Murray and Long.

Baltimores, 6; Clevelands, 2.

Cleveland, O., May 8.—Two games were scheduled here today, but only one was finished, rain stopping the other at the end of the second inning. Esper was a puzzle to the Clevelands, as usual, while Young was batted freely by the Orioles. Attendance, 2,500. The score:

Clevelands.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimores.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf..	0	1	1	0	1	McGraw, 3b	0	0	1	6	0
Mc'Kean, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	Keeler, r f	2	3	4	0	0
Childs, 2b..	0	0	5	1	0	Jennings, ss	2	3	2	4	3
G. Tebe'u, lb	0	0	11	0	0	Kelley, l f..	0	2	3	0	0
G. Teb'u, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Carey, 1b...	0	2	12	0	0
McAleer, cf..	1	0	3	0	0	Brodie, c f..	0	1	1	0	0
O'Connor, c.	1	2	3	2	0	Reitz, 2b...	0	1	2	3	0
McGarr, lf..	0	0	2	0	0	Robinson, c	0	2	1	1	0
Young, p....	0	0	0	3	1	Esper, p....	0	0	1	5	0
Totals....	2	4	27	13	1	Totals....	6	11	27	16	2

Clevelands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Baltimores	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—6

Earned runs—Clevelands, 1; Baltimores, 3. First base on errors—Clevelands, 1; Baltimores, 1. Left on bases—Clevelands, 4; Baltimores, 5. Bases on balls—Off Young, 1; Esper, 2. Struck out—By Young, 3; Esper, 1. Two-base hits—Jennings, Carey, Robinson. Sacrifice hits—Kelley. Stolen bases—McAleer, O'Connor. Double plays—McGar-Childs-O. Tebeau, Kelley-Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Young, 1. Wild pitch—Young. Passed ball—O'Connor. Umpire—Betts. Time—1:35.

Philadelphias, 9; Louisvilles, 6.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—The Phillies defeated the home team today in an interesting game. Knell was effective for six innings and then let down. Two home runs gave the Quakers five of their runs. The batting of Haliman, Thompson, and McGann was a feature. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia	R	B	P	A	E
McGann, rf..	1	3	2	0	0	Hamilton, cf	2	2	5	0	0
Shugart, cf..	1	2	2	0	1	Hallman, 2b	1	3	4	4	0
Clarke, lf...	0	0	2	0	0	Def'h'ntry, lf	1	0	3	1	0
Glasse'ck, ss	0	1	3	4	0	Cross, 3b...	1	0	1	1	0
O'Brien, 2b..	0	1	4	5	1	Th'mps'n, rf	2	2	1	0	0
Luby, 1b....	1	0	6	1	0	Buckley, c..	0	2	2	0	1
Hatfield, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0	Sullivan, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Knell, p....	1	2	1	2	0	Boyle, 1b...	1	1	6	0	0
Zahner, c....	0	1	3	1	0	McGill, p...	1	1	1	2	1
Totals.....	6	12	24	14	2	Totals....	9	11	27	10	2

Louisvilles	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphias	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	*	—9

Earned runs—Louisvilles, 4; Philadelphias, 4. First on errors—Louisvilles, 1; Philadelphias, 2. Left on bases—Louisvilles, 8; Philadelphias, 6. First on balls—Off Knell, 2; off McGill, 4. Struck out—By Knell, 2; by McGill, 1. Home runs—Hallman, Thompson. Three-base hits—Shugart, Knell, Thompson. Two-base hits—McGill, Hallman, McGann. Stolen bases—McGann, Hatfield, Shugart, Hamilton (2). Double play—McGill-Sullivan-Boyle. Hit by pitched ball—Hamilton, Sullivan. Passed ball—Zahner. Umpire—Campbell. Time—2 hours.

Bostons, 10; St. Louis, 2.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—The Browns had the game fairly won today until Ehret was injured at the bat in the seventh. Breitenstein, who succeeded him, was so wild that the Bostons made seven runs in the eighth, which gave them a winning lead. Up to the time of his retirement Ehret pitched a good game and was well supported. Attendance 2,000. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Bostons.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf...	1	0	2	2	0	Lowe, 2b....	2	1	3	5	1
Cooley, lf...	2	2	4	1	0	Long, ss	1	1	2	2	0
Miller, rf...	0	1	1	0	0	Duffy, cf...	1	1	3	0	0
Connor, 1b..	0	3	6	0	0	McCarthy, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Lyons, 3b...	0	1	1	4	2	Nash, 3b....	1	1	1	2	0
Quinn, 2b...	1	1	4	2	1	Tucker, 1b..	1	1	2	2	0
Peitz, c.....	1	1	5	1	2	Bannon, rf..	2	1	1	0	0
Ehret, p....	0	0	0	3	2	Warner, c...	1	1	3	3	1
Breit'st'n, p	0	0	0	1	0	Sullivan, p..	0	0	0	0	0
Dowd.....	0	0	0	0	0	Collins.....	0	0	0	0	0
						Nichols.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....	7	9	27	11	5	Totals....	10	11	27	15	7

*Dowd batted for Ehret. †Collins batted for Sullivan.

St. Louis	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	—7
Bostons	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	—10

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Bostons, 2. Two-base hits—Connor, Lyons, Quinn. Three-base hit—Peitz. Stolen bases—Cooley (2), Duffy, Bannon. Double plays—Long, Lowe, and Tucker; Ehret, 1; Breitenstein, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ehret, 1; Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Ehret, 2; Sullivan, 2. Time—2:10. Umpire—Emslie.

New Yorks, 10; Cincinnatis, 3.

Cincinnati, O., May 8.—New Yorks' batting and Phillips' bases on balls gave the visitors the final game of the series today. Both sides fielded well, but the New Yorks' hits came in bunches and they won through the inability of the Reds to hit Rusie. Attendance, 3,700. Score:

Cincinnatis.	R	B	P	A	E	New Yorks.	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 3b.	1	0	2	2	0	Burke, lf..	1	2	2	0	0
Hoy, rf.....	0	0	4	0	0	Tiernan, r f	2	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	Davis, 3b....	2	1	2	3	0
Ewing, 1b...	1	1	11	1	0	Doyle, 1b...	2	1	12	1	0
Miller, rf....	0	1	2	0	0	VanHlt'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, ss....	0	0	2	3	0	Stafford, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0
Vaughn, c..	0	2	2	3	0	Farrell, c....	1	0	3	0	0
Hogg'rt'r, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Rusie, p....	2	2	0	1	0
Phillips, p..	0	0	0	0	0	Fuller, ss....	2	0	3	4	0
Totals....	3	6	24	11	2	Totals....	10	10	27	17	1

Cincinnatis	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
New Yorks	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnatis, 1; New Yorks, 5. Two-base h

SHOES TO BE HIGHER.

LEATHER TRUST SENDING PRICES FOR ITS PRODUCTS SKY WARD.

In Control of 90 Per Cent of the Dry Hide Stock of the Country, It Proposes to Squeeze the Consumer—Effect on the Public Not Likely to Be Felt Until Next Winter—Profits of the Combination at Present Estimated at $1,000,000 a Month.

The American people, it is likely, will be forced to contribute a huge sum to the coffers of the leather trust unless present conditions radically change. The trust controls 90 per cent of the dry hide stock in the country. From it sole leather that enters into the manufacture of all grades of shoes is made. It has marked up prices faster and further than they ever rose before in the same time. There is a reason for the advance in green hide leather. It lies in the scarcity of cattle. Jobbers and manufacturers believe there is no such scarcity as to dry hides, and they think the advance in leather made of them is the first grand coup attempted by the trust since it came into existence. They say it has succeeded to a point that assures the trust a profit of $1,000,000 a month. They quote the predictions of the trust's agents and representatives that the rise is only fairly under way and they add prophecies of their own that the amount of the advance must be paid by the people, especially those who purchase low grades of shoes.

The United States Leather company, as the trust is legally known, is the corporate creature of New Jersey, whose liberal laws are responsible for the legal existence of many trusts. It was formed in 1893 with a capitalization which, with respect to figures, places other trusts in the shade. It was authorized to issue $60,000,000 of common and $60,000,000 of preferred stock and $6,000,000 of debenture bonds. The preferred stock was entitled to 8 per cent cumulative dividends and the debentures proposed to pay 6 per cent.

Buys One Hundred Tanneries.

The trust proceeded to purchase about 100 tanneries in the hemlock belt of Pennsylvania and New York. It got all there were save less than a dozen, it is said, and with them secured practical control of the growing hemlock supply. No money passed to the sellers. They were paid in the preferred stock, and to "sweeten" the operation an equal number of shares of common stock were given to each seller. The common stock, consequently, it was charged, was nothing but water, and so, it was also charged, was a good deal of the preferred, being alleged thus extravagant and absurd prices were in instances paid for tanneries and yards. The deal was completed in a few months, numbers of the tanneries were closed, and with the proceeds of its debenture bonds as a working capital the trust started in to do business.

Two kinds of hides are cured at the tanneries owned by the trust—green and dry hides. Chicago is the largest market in the world for the former. A small quantity of dry hides are distributed at this point. Feb. 1 last the trust paid its first dividend. It was a quarterly of 1 per cent on the preferred stock. Hints were given by the insiders that the stock would pay 4 per cent during the year, that prospects were better, and as if to prove it another 1 per cent dividend was declared May 1.

Prices Begin to Jump.

These various moves set the trade to thinking and some men it induced to buy leather in considerable quantities. They are regarded now as lucky men by their neighbors, for within two months the trust has put up prices by successive jumps until leather which sold last year at 12½ cents is now 20 cents and union backs before 20@22 cents are quoted at 34 cents and other grades in proportion. There is no sign of prices weakening. On the contrary they appear to be stronger daily. Half a dozen leading jobbers and manufacturers, representative of the trade, were agreed about it yesterday and this is how the situation was described by one man whose position implied that the sources of his information are necessarily wide.

"The conditions so far as dry-hide leather is concerned are due wholly to the trust," said he. "The law of supply and demand accounts for the rise in green-hide leather. As to the other it is manipulation pure and simple. In Boston it is said on good authority that insiders in the trust have boasted its earnings now are at the rate of 14 per cent on its capital—that is, $14,400,000 a year. I think it is making at least $1,000,000 a month. Its agents don't hesitate to say that the rise has just begun. The people will feel it less in the prices of shoes this summer than next winter."

CHICAGO IN 1895 AS GATH SEES IT.

Says the City Is Tired After Its Big World's Fair.

Chicago, May 5.—[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]—This city feels the revulsion of the World's Fair. Its energetic spirit is moderated, not extinct. Hotels, merchants, and labor especially feel the relapse, or rather return to equilibrium.

Said Will Davis, theatrical manager, no less known than his accomplished wife, Jessie Bartlett Davis: "Theaters and hotels particularly complain. The merchants also report unusual dullness."

Ariel Barney inquired for a French newspaper to advertise "Mnie. Sans Gêne." "No French paper here," answered Al Hayman, "except a weekly. There are no French in Chicago but some waiters."

Said Mr. Corliss, brother of the Corliss engine manufacturer at Providence: "I have been here 63 good while, and had occupation to inform me. The World's Fair both exploited and debilitated Chicago. Thousands of houses are to rent, unimproved real estate can borrow nothing near the former values. I told the people that they must get ready for the usual relapse and long convalescence after giving an international exhibition. They said Chicago never went back. 'You will not be an exception to natural laws,' I returned. 'No man can run a race at high speed over a long course and be immediately the same man afterward.' They built excessively to meet the occasion, multiplied large office blocks and hotels, and substituted greater buildings for those quite up to normal needs. Here is the Auditorium Annex, built when mechanics were getting $8 a day. The frightful prices their labor obtained for awhile has demoralized it, and was the cause of the Pullman riots and arsons. Hosts of mechanics, so-called, many of whom never learned a trade, multiplied here and remain here till beggars assail you on the streets by day, and the streets by night are unsafe from robbers. The merchants were begged bare to sustain the Exhibition, and thought to sell their goods to visitors and recoup, but a host of flimsy hotels were put up near the Exhibition and got the guests, who looked at the Fair and departed. The condition of the labor here is really frightful. It is banded to compel business to support it. The police under the late dispensation became equally demoralized. You can hardly find a policeman after night.

"The good sense of the people is being expressed in favor of nonpartisan municipal government. Both parties are bad in their municipal control. The situation has done much benefit to moderate a haughty self-assertion of the impossibility of checking Chicago. Even yet they declare that New York is second to them, but more money is spent in New York City in a day than in Chicago in a month (?) I suppose that one of their merchants here is really the most extensive merchant in the country. Other Western merchants are branching out East. The stability of that far-ramified emigration to the trans-Missouri region is showing a strain, and therefore the railroads are strained, which constituted the greatest advantage of Chicago. The final cost of getting terminal facilities here broke the backs of some of them. Many wise and prudent men are among the leaders of Chicago. I apprehend that the latest panacea, unlimited cheap silver, will not go down with all."

I went out to see where the great exhibition had been. Its only remnants were the picture gallery, the skeleton of one of the domes, and the broad, elevated track of the Illinois Central railroad, which foretells a future like expense to each of the railroads now using the surface level. Carter Harrison, the Mayor, was killed upon the present of the popular sovereign who did it that he had not elevated the railroad tracks. An addition to the city will patronized is the new art gallery on the Lake Front, which is crowded every Sunday.

The Pacific Hotel is finally closed after a long run, and hoteldom wonders that its proprietors did not join the Auditorium Hotel partnership. One of the instances of the slow and humble growth is that of Gregston, with a lodging hotel, which fed nobody and kept cheap rates and strict morals. He has a long rent roll and $1,000,000.

In a way unconceived civil service has become the law of the city. To keep the Mayor (Swift), who is not of the ring circle called the Twelve Forty-five club, from turning out their partisans they clapped a capsicum civil service plaster on Swift's chest and saved their friends.

The most emptied political quantity in Chicago is Judge Gresham, who, had he remained in the Republican party, would have had a strong local and Western support for President.

The railroads at Chicago, having saved $3,000,000 by compelling shippers to buy their passenger tickets next year, are going to knock out in the year to come the politicians, and possibly the Judges, who have been riding free on the principle of lex talionis, and base is the slave who pays.

I saw an extraordinary elevated railroad bridge over the Chicago River for the new railroad on the West Side. It cocks back its curved trusses like a pair of rocking-chairs upset to let vessels pass, then rocks up and catches, and lets trains go on the South Side, Yerkes, the emigrated passenger railroad king, is accused of trying to freeze out the stockholders in this electric railroad.

The canal down the Illinois River to drain Chicago has cost a large amount, but is equal as a monument of expenditure to Cincinnati's Southern railroad.

Army men in Chicago think that Col. Copplinger became one of President Cleveland's Brigadier-Generals through the aid of Gen. Tracy, the late Albany Congressman, who was in the Papal Zouaves, as Coppinger was. It is hard to tell which is Chicago's and Illinois' candidate for President. The city ring claims to be for Reed, Senator Cullom is believed to be for Allison, and Kohlsaat says McKinley in a convention tomorrow could lay out both of them. GATH.

METHODISTS TO CELEBRATE THE DAY.

They Will Remember John Wesley at the Auditorium Tonight.

"Wesley day" will be celebrated by the Chicago Methodist Social Union today. This evening in the Auditorium the following program will be rendered:

Prelude.....Organ
(a) Introduction and March of the Priests of Hutiti.....Gleason
(b) Caprice, in B flat.....Guilmont
Miss Alice L. Doty.
Hymn. No. 6.....Tune: Italian Hymn
A. J. Seebrook, Presentor.
Prayer.....Bishop S. M. Merrill
Nineteenth Psalm.....The Rev. W. H. Barnes, D. D.
Introductory Remarks.....Charles E. Piper
Address.....Mayor Swift
Hymn. No. 656.....Tune: Refuge
Address—"The Relation of Methodism to Social and Civic Problems".....Old Hundred
The Rev. William F. McDowell, Ph. D.
Hymn. No. .....Tune: Azmon
Address—"The Influence of Methodism in the Organization and Development of Free Government".....Warner Miller
Hymn. No. 574.....Tune: Boylston
Address—"Methodism as a Layman's Movement".....Mover
The Rev. E. A. Schell, D. D.
Doxology.....Old Hundred
Benediction.....The Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D.
Postlude.....Organ
Sonata in D.....Guilmont
Mrs. Alice L. Doty.

New Officers of La Grange Club.

At the annual election of the La Grange club Tuesday evening the following ticket was elected: President, Frank Bearse; First Vice-President, O. B. Marsh; Second Vice-President, J. R. Gilbert; Secretary, P. D. McGregor; Treasurer, E. K. Boisat; directors for two years, C. L. Stiles, E. D. Snyder, A. S. Rothwell.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, May 8, 1895:

Pratt-av., 100 e of Fay, n f, 50x125, May 1 [E. S. Smith to Mrs. G. R. Pond]..... $ 2,500
Johnson-av., 210 e of Humboldt-blvd., n f, 33 1-3x100, May 7 [H. B. Eger to G. A. Zernia]..... 4,500
Baltimore-av., 124 s e of Exchange, n e f, 25x125, May 7 [W. Souwoski to M. Souwoski]..... 1,000
Wright-st., 101 n of 65th, e f, 33x125, Dec. 4, 1894 [J. S. Patchen to C. E. Wright]..... 5,500
61st-st., 163 w of Wallace, s f, 30x125, April 1 [J. Reid to D. G. Robertson]..... 2,700
Bishop-st., 100 e of Throop, s f, 25x125, June 5, 1891 [E. T. Murphy to F. J. Pelley]..... 1,400
50th-st., 150 e of Kimbark-av., s f, 30x150, April 17 [L. C. Hays to S. L. Tompkins]..... 7,000
Harrison-st., 50 e of Francisco, n f, 25x 124½, March 20 [M. Burgess to W. M. Bartels]..... 7,500
Madison-st., 343 w of W. 50th, s f, 57x190, May 6 [W. Bartels to M. Keenan]..... 3,000
Sheffield-av., 204 n of Center-st., w f, 30x 124 7-10, May 7 [S. Sinaheimer to M. Beck]..... 9,500
Parcel of land 740 22-100 s e of 95th-st., east of Vincennes-av., south of Pittsburg and Chicago railway, running back to Calumet River, being 356 78-100x 300x 150-100, or less, with the exception thereto, May 1 [C. R. Cummings to Calumet Grain and Elevator company]..... 25,000
Evanston-av., 199 s of Ardmore, e f, 40x 239, May 6 [F. B. Reynolds to DeW. C. Butts]..... 6,000
Roscoe-st., s e cor N. 45th-av., w f, 602x 126, and other property, April 22 [L. M. Hammond, as rec., to H. Gage]..... 2,500
George-st., 175 n of Perry, e f, 25x125, May 7 [G. Maleske to F. E. Weide]..... 2,000
Rice-st., 50 w of N. 46th-av, s f, 50x125, April 25 [E. F. Bailey to F. M. McCarthy et al.]..... 1,300
W. Lake, cor Laflin, s f, 25½x100, May 7 [M. Hertz to E. J. Harty]..... 5,500
Hinman-st., 150 w of Lincoln, n f, 25x126, May 1 [est. of C. Beckmann to W. Bratz]..... 2,675
Same property, May 1 [W. Bratz to L. Seidemann]..... 2,500
Swing-st., 802 n of 18th, e f, 25x93, Jan. 5 [Est. of F. Svoboda to J. J. Svoboda]..... 1,000
29th-st., 25 e of Southport-av., n f, 25x100, April 15 [T. H. Faulkner et al. to W. Faulkner]..... 6,000
Vernon-av., 92 n of 31st-st., e f, 23 2-3x118, May 2 [Charles Tabbot to J. T. Fish]..... 12,000
Cottage Grove-av., 76 1-3 s e of 33d-st., e f, 23x150, May 2 [same to same]..... 20,000
Sackett-st., 575 n of 42d, e f, 25x124, May 6 [A. Oehlmann to C. Nudd]..... 1,000
Vincennes-av., 70 s of 46th-pl., w f, 25x125, May 1 [H. Stevens to H. C. Adams]..... 3,125
51st-st., 150 w of Wallace, s f, 25x112, May 7 [K. Willin to W. F. Geoebe]..... 1,700
Michigan-av., 198 n of 57th-st., w f, 50x 161¾, May 6 [Property sold by E. P. Leddy to R. A. Leddy]..... 3,325
Wentworth-av., n w cor 71st-st., e f, 80 92-100x125, May 7 [A. Holden to E. Cuthbert]..... 7,000
Farwell-av., 150 n of 69th-st., e f, 25x122, May 6 [Town of Lake to J. Smith]..... 1,250
Langley-av., 217 n of 64th-st., w f, 24x122, May 4 [G. W. Hagenbuch to J. Whitney]..... 1,000
Emerald-av., 261 n of 71st-st., e f, 25x 154½, May 4 [A. E. Green to A. C. O'Neal]..... 1,850
Hollywood-av., 208 e of Evanston-av., n f, 175, May 3 [M. In C. to J. L. Cochran]..... 1,600
Evanston-av., n e cor Hollywood, w f, 65x 150, May 3 [M. Jones to S. H. Anderson]..... 1,791
Hollywood-av., 165 e of Evanston, s f, 42½x 175, May 3 [same to J. A. McDowell]..... 1,345
N. 43d-av., 100 n of Berteau-av., e f, 50x 155 7-10, May 6 [same to S. M. Follansbee]..... 1,800
Wallace-st., 375 s of 26th, e f, 25x130. May 6 [same to same]..... 1,000
Dearborn-av., 245 s of 67th-st., e f, 35x 154½, May 6 [same to W. H. Holden]..... 1,400
Marshfield-av., 231 s of 62d-st., w f, 25x121, May 7 [O. B. Anderson to C. Navel]..... 4,500
Wentworth-av., 132 s of Root-st., e f, 25x 122½, May 6 [A. Matthews to R. Drum]..... 1,000
Wentworth-av., 75 s of West Sixty-first-pl., e f, 25x100, April 26 [C. E. Winchester to A. C. Leary]..... 3,000
Ford-av., s e cor Seventy-eighth-st., w f, 97 x167, Jan. 17 [C. T. Marsh to Trustees of Silon Link Lodge I. O. O. F.]..... 5,000
Exchange-av., 248 n of Eighty-fifth-st., w f, 25x125, April 10 [Kosciusko B. L. Assn. to M. Snvegoski]..... 1,050
Exchange-av., s w cor Eighty-seventh-st., e f, 50x125, April 30 [B. Rybarczyk to J. E. Dudek]..... 7,500
Lots 1 and 2 block 5 Norwood Park, April 8 [E. J. Burritt to F. W. Fox]..... 3,700
Oakdale-av., 104 w of Seminary-av., s f, 26 x123, May 7 [C. Wemmin Jr. to C. A. Straub]..... 2,088
Loomis-st., n e cor West Twentieth, w f, 50 x109, July 12, 1894 [Jos. Zajicek to John Zajicek et al.]..... 27,000
Turner-av., 250 s of West Nineteenth-st., e f, 25x125, May 7 [C. B. Sawyer to C. E. Church]..... 1,200
Leydiard-st., 341 s of Iowa, e f, 25x125, May 7 [H. Olson to L. L. Filstrup]..... 1,600
Wilmot-av., 116 w of Robey-st., s f, 32x100, March 12 [Heirs of I. Versema to J. Burnham]..... 2,000
Pleasant-pl., 188 s of Western-av, n f, 96 x100, and other property, May 8 [R. E. Peterson to W. W. Chaffee]..... 4,000
May-st., 72 s of Carroll-av, e f, 72x120, April 27 [W. W. Cheney to F. W. Morgan et al.]..... 15,000
Laurel-ave., s e cor Dunning-st., w f, 50x 126, May 7 [S. J. Macomb to H. Lippoldt]..... 1,400

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

W. Singler, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 87 Ewing-pl..... $ 8,000
John S. Peterson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 399 Fairview-av..... 2,500
John Schmidt, 3-story and basement brick flats, 467 N. Hoyne-av..... 8,500
F. W. Morgan, brick alterations and additions, 1088 Washington-blvd..... 10,000
A. Stevenson, 1-story brick addition, 482-484 N. Clark-st..... 3,500
John Gaiakh, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 2625 Evanston-av..... 3,500
Henry Frederickson, 2-story frame flats, 179 May-st..... 2,500
J. J. Kreer, 1-story and basement brick stores and flats, 292-294 Market-st..... 6,000
Mary Purer, 2½-story and basement brick dwelling, 1902 Barry-av..... 4,500
Henry Eisner, 3-story and basement brick flats, 5537 Princeton-av..... 4,500
Minnie L. Bredtschider, 2-story frame dwelling, 9708 Longwood-av..... 3,000
E. B. Viets, 3-story and basement brick addition, 2812 Indiana-av..... 2,500
F. Diesel, 4-story and basement brick factory, n w cor. Stewart-av. and 40th-st. 20,000
Al. E. Saxe, two 2-story frame flats, 9225-9227 Superior-av..... 4,000
O. Turn, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2253 W. Adams-st..... 3,500
Wm. Dunn, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1343 Orden-av..... 6,000
John P. Schmitz, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1905 Madison-st..... 8,000

BOATS AND YACHTS.

STEAM YACHTS AND MARINE MACHINERY listed by us may be seen at our yard and shops.
MARINE IRON WORKS,
Tel. North 381. Clybourn and Southport-avs.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st. Chicago.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" may be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places or at any A. D. T. office. Ring them up, and your advertisement will be forwarded to THE TRIBUNE without extra charge.

SOUTH DIVISION.
COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614.....C. E. KRETSSLER.
Cor. 31st.....HOGE.
Cor. 33d.....N. H. FRANK.
Cor. 35th.....C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th.....T. H. PATTERSON.
2915.....HUDSON A. ROOT.
4134.....A. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d.....C. S. ALLEN.
5040.....Sorrow & Kernkopf.
5503.....C. D. BALLARD.
Cor. 63d.....CURTI & McRAE.
HALSTED STREET—
2903.....A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 56th.....F. NEUBERTS.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison.....HARRISON PHAR.
2200.....C. J. WEYER.
2727.....STANDARD PHAR.
Cor. 31st.....W. K. FORSYTH.
3160.....H. F. FLANNERY.
4250.....C. RUSSELWHITE.
4700.....JOHN T. BELL.
4704.....WM. HACK.
Cor. 51st.....B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th.....F. P. KENNEDY.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st.....E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th.....C. KOLLOCH.
Cor. 39th.....M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d.....SIDDALL DRUG CO.
LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 50th.....W. BODEMAN.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123.....C. R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth.....P. BRAUN.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET—
188.....G. A. GRAVES & CO.
WABASH AVENUE—
515.....AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th.....E. P. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th.....E. P. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th.....E. A. ZAHN.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
210.....C. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460.....W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake.....C. F. SCHMIDT.
Cor. Grand Blvd.....C. N. GOODNOW.
405.....COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans.....C. S. TERRELL.
Cor. Champlain.....C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108.....F. G. SECORD.
GARFIELD BOULEVARD—
Cor. Wright street.....MORRISON BROS.
FIFTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Madison.....A. & W. E. HOLLAND.
509.....R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson.....JACKSON PK. PHAR.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Grand avenue.....E. J. AMPHLETT.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET—
Cor. Grand avenue.....M. WHITE.
STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
7004.....M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th.....WHEELER BROS.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d.....R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.
ARMITAGE AVENUE—
406.....A. MARTENS.
WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams.....ADAMS-ST. PHAR.
Cor. Jackson.....H. G. DRESSEL.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
468.....WM. H. BIERMAN.
665.....HENRY SCHMITT.
DIVISION STREET—
843.....R. STANGOHR.
Cor. Robey.....PAUL HEINEMANN.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland.....F. EITERMAN.
ERIE STREET—
Cor. Noble.....A. H. SCOTT.
NORTH AVENUE—
887.....L. A. GELLIEN.
BELMONT ISLAND AVENUE—
171.....J. R. SHEAN.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina.....R. T. SILL.
771.....A. S. STODDARD.
1014.....THOMAS R. HALL.
2299.....HENSEL BROS.
Cor. Homan.....F. E. McKENZIE.
MADISON STREET—
190.....AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
278.....C. D. HALL.
384.....PASSAIC PHAR.
572.....F. A. THAYER.
574.....F. A. THAYER.
826.....K. McLENNON.
1001.....H. STOLTENBERG.
1049.....C. A. JOHNSTON.
1249.....H. B. BROWN.
Cor. Sacramento.....E. P. KOTZ.
Cor. Homan.....L. P. KOTZ.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
233.....FORD'S PHARMACY.
467.....HENRY SCHROEDER.
1066.....H. C. Wiedenbaum.
1218.....MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley.....F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149.....FRANK GRAMMER.
296.....W. A. BLOOD.
590.....F. L. MULLER.
475.....F. J. KNOWLES.
Cor. Ada.....C. P. SHAR.
RANDOLPH STREET—
Cor. Ada.....GEO. BEDDFORD.
TWELFTH STREET—
Cor. Loomis.....BLETTNER'S PHAR.
422.....C. M. SCOTT & CO.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center.....THOS. LONERGAN.
Cor. Leavitt.....R. M. WILSON.
Marshfield ave.....C. H. BURTON.
Cor. Robey.....JOHN RITTER.
Cor. California ave.....F. H. KELLETT.
Cor. Francisco.....C. RUSSELWHITE.
HALSTED STREET—
Cor. Jackson.....O. S. BETTING.
290.....JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET—
750.....F. E. FISKE.

NORTH DIVISION.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
80.....R. H. HANKE.
BERRY AVENUE—
Cor. Branson.....JOS. SCHOENKAES.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748.....ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161.....C. E. KREZEMENSKI.
Cor. Cleveland.....A. M. REIS.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio.....H. J. RATE.
Cor. Division.....GEO. BROS.
Cor. Maple.....S. MAYER.
Cor. Division.....S. E. RHODE.
Cor. Goethe.....HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. North avenue.....C. BUSSER.
Cor. Center.....FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Webster.....BAKER & MASON.
Cor. Halsted.....RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio.....C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend.....A. J. WESSMAN.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario.....I. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak.....R. G. DORRANCE & CO
Cor. Division.....C. HUEHNOOR.
Cor. Eugenie.....DINET & DELFOSSE.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison.....R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland.....HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nica.)
STATE STREET—
292.....C. W. SILVER.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224.....HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Fullerton.....W. C. BALLOWITZ.
Cor. Wentworth.....F. R. LEONARD.
Cor. Belden.....MAX SCHULZ.
LARRABEE STREET—
Cor. Center.....HERMAN FRY.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845.....A. N. BOE.

SUBURBAN.
AVONDALE, ILL.....L. N. FENNE.
HYDE PARK, ILL.....W. O. GOODRICH.
EVANSTON, ILL.....S. S. OAKES.
1570 Maple ave.....JNO. COOPER.
OAK PARK—
Oak Park Av. Station.....L. BROWN.
ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Wentworth.....DR. W. MINAKER.
63d and Stewart-av.....OPERA-HOUSE PHAR.
63d and Wentworth.....C. HUGHTON.
60th and Stewart-av.....E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD.....A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY, ON ELM-ST., OR N. STATE-st. car, an oval intaglio locket. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to D. M. FISK, care D. B. Fisk & Co., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

LOST—BETWEEN 98 DEARBORN-ST. AND 410 Ontario-st., a pocketbook containing money, passes, memorandum, owner's cards, etc.; liberal reward if returned to either of above addresses.

LOST—$10 00 REWARD; LADY'S GOLD WATCH, Monroe, Paulina, Dearborn-sts. or Madison-st. car. Apply 323 Manhattan Building.

FOUND—LOCKET STOLEN FROM GENTLEMAN in Tribune counting-room two weeks ago. Apply to Business Manager.

$5 REWARD—LOST—26TH-ST. AND INDIANA-av., Sunday, small Yorkshire terrier. SAML. J. WARBURTON, 106 20th-st.

LOST—GOLD LOCKET APRIL 30; LIBERAL REward if returned to 59 Borden Block.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ATTORNEYS WHO HAVE MADE inquiries at Beveridge in December last and recently requested information on South Park-av. can receive the lady's address by writing X 768, Tribune.

PERSONAL—WILL GENTLEMAN WHO LOST locket in Tribune office two weeks ago and complained to officer apply to Tribune counting-room?

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

A GOOD EXCHANGE.

Something that lasts forever. For the pennies you waste on cigars I'll GIVE DIAMONDS. An unsurpassed stock. Our pamphlet "How We Do It" mailed free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
103 State-st., Columbus Memorial Bldg.

PERSONAL—TO BE SUCCESSFUL LOOK SUCCESSFUL. WEAR A DIAMOND OR A WATCH!
You need not wait! No saving in advance required! Immediate possession by our "new plan."
Send for illustrated book explaining how easy.
FISHER & LOFTIS, 103 State, Columbus Mem. Bldg.

PERSONAL—HYPNOTISM AND PERSONAL MAGnetism taught; functional and nervous diseases speedily cured without drugs; scientific, common sense, pleasant; circulars free. PROF. L. ANDERSON, Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 255 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 12.

PERSONAL—SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, AND flower pots. Vaughan's Seed Store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A GREAT FORTUNE TELLER BY HAND READing; foretells future, says back husband or lover; just arrived from Europe; has the only good luck stone in America; touch hand of each patron free. MME. MOZART, 1835 Wabash-av. Also the great Egyptian and Hindoo charm; tips on the races.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time; open all summer. Also Summer School at Asbury Park, N. J.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BOOKS EXAMINED, OPENED, CLOSED; ERRORS detected; reliable; confidential. J A 67, Tribune.

C. W. HAWLEY, SUITES 637-8 MONADNOCK Bldg.: Tel. H 326: ref. Corn Exch. Bank.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF ability, energy, and honesty as bookkeeper, correspondent, etc.; ten years city experience in jobbing and manufacturing houses; quick, steady, and temperate. First-class references. Address J A 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMacist with best references as manager and clerk; strictly temperate; speaks several languages; desires steady position with reasonable salary. Address V 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, cashier, and general office man; age 29; moderate salary with chance for advancement. Address J A 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH manufacturing company as assistant bookkeeper, time or cost clerk; thoroughly experienced; best references. Address J A 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, STEnographer, or office man; first-class, experience, and references. Address J A 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR COLlector; bond and real estate security; low wages to start with. Address T 730, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED D. E. bookkeeper, cashier, office man, etc.; city references as to ability, character, etc. V 498, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 18; GOOD education and best of references. Address J A 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 17 IN WHOLEsale office where he can advance; good penman. Address X 756, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT BOY 19 YEARS, good education; experienced in office; reference furnished. Address V 669, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY OF 11 IN AN OFfice; references. Address V 240, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER AND steamfitter; license and references. Address J A 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEAMfitter; capable of taking charge of work. Address X 777, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN cook; broiler or to take charge. F. PRIOR, 3722 Armour-av.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent young man of good personal appearance as butler or valet in private family; is competent in every respect and strictly first-class man. Address V 194, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GERman, single, good horseman, careful driver; city or country; good references. Address X 792, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS COACHman or to care for a buggy horse or two; best of reference. Address J A 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; BY SINGLE (Swede), for work around a gentleman's house; city or country; references. V 941, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY sober, competent man with first-class references as private coachman. Address J A 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman (married); understands his business; willing to make himself useful. Address X 764, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GERman coachman; married; no children; best city references. J. JASNOCH, 329 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED coachman (German); good driver; willing to be useful. Address T 809, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; COMpetent and willing; best city references. Address V 482, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German coachman; married; no children. Best city references. Address C ID 495, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE AS coachman or gardener. City or country. Best of references. Address X 797, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; PRIvate family; colored; best references. Address X 752, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator; experience law and manufacturing office; salary moderate. X 787, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer; owns machine. J A 125, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER having 2 years' office experience. X 769, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS JANitor, coachman, or general chores around house and garden; can furnish the very best of references; sober and industrious; a brother of his has been working for one of Chicago's Judges for 12 years. Address J A 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN THOROughly educated wishes position as tutor or traveling companion with private family; foreign languages, German, Latin, French, and Greek; excellent references. Address J A 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED REAL estate man knows of good location on North Side and would like to open branch office for down-town firm. Address X 219, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 in a wholesale house; moderate wages; A1 references. Address X 806, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—F. AND A. M. IN NEED wants employment; strong and willing to do anything. Address X 688, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man to attend to gentleman; is handy at everything. Address V 253, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR FOR ROOM rent. Address X 786, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; ANY kind. Address X 778, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SCANDINAVIAN lady as cashier in store. 34 and 36 Snell-st.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED — HOUSEWORK GIRLS $2.50, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5; also want housework in Highland Park, Lake Bluff girls or first-class help; also have 20 cooks, 15 chambermaids, 30 others. 130 N. Clark. Telephone 869 North. MATHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL WHO takes excellent care of children, would like to travel with a family, or lady's maid, chambermaid, or take care of children. Address V 497, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook in first-class American family; no objection to suburb. Call or address H, 4210 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND PLACE IN A private family; very good references; none but first-class people need apply. Address J A 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD GERMAN lady as cook or working housekeeper. Call 2228 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR COOKING OR general housework, by competent Wisconsin girl. 190 E. 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED AMERIcan as nurse or governess; 19 years old. Call or address D. R., 2527 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT PERson for general housework; city or suburbs. 5133 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED nurse, full charge of baby. MISS WALLACE, The Palos, 31st and Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, HALF day, in office: doctor or dentist preferred; experienced. Address V 495, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK FOR MYSELF OR son, 17 years old: I have been starving for over a year. Will any one please give us employment? MRS. JONES, 2021 Joseph-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS NURSERY GOVerness by experienced North German young lady; first-class city references. 714 N. Park-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—MUST BE ACCURATE, RAPID, and thorough

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—
3850 LAKE-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST. STATION.
Modern stone front house of 10 rooms; will rent for about 4 months. If you want a cozy home for the summer call and see the above.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—GREAT BIG BARGAINS!
West Side houses and flats,
All sizes and locations.
Many with all modern conveniences.
To be rented at your own price.
Stick a pin in this
And don't forget it.
It's no joking matter to landlords.
We must rent them quick.
The price will do it.
First here get first choice.
Call and see us or write for list.
T. J. NORTON, 190 W. Madison-st.
Successor to M. T. COLE & CO.

TO RENT—HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, 6 bedrooms; 208 Lincoln-st., cor. Jackson-blvd. (key at 206); $35. E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—392 WEST CONGRESS-ST., 9-ROOM brick, perfect repair, $40. Keys next door. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—44 CENTER-AV. — EIGHT-ROOM house in good repair; only $20 per month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—329 LOOMIS-ST. AND 331 LOOMIS-st., 9-room residence. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — 15 HONORE-ST., 9-ROOM BRICK house. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.
378 Ontario-st., modern house, steam heat.
384 Ontario-st., modern plumbing, steam heat, decorated.
58 St. Clair-st., decorations just finished.
18 Larrabee-av., 8 rooms, near Lincoln Park.
1030 N. Halsted-st., 7 rooms, $35.

TO RENT—RENT REDUCED TO $50—BRICK house, 579 E. Division-st., 13 rooms; within one block of Lake Shore drive; new, modern plumbing, new hardwood floors. Key nextdoor, 577.
JOHN WEST.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES—1 BLOCK FROM Lincoln Park, near cable cars.
161 Eugenie-st., 9 rooms; possession at once.
743 N. Park-av., 9 rooms; possession at once.
OWNER, R. 30, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODERN, large ground, big barn; rent cheap; make an offer; corner N. Clark-st. and Bryn Mawr-av. GUSTAVUS ANDERSON, 70 La Salle-st., R. 2.

TO RENT—
109 and 111 Dearborn-av., corner house, 34 rooms, steam heat; possession at once. W. T. HILL, 207 State-st.

TO RENT — 1901 WRIGHTWOOD-AV. (NEAR park), private home, 14 rooms; absolutely modern; furnished or unfurnished, with stable and 150 ft. lawn.

TO RENT—192 DEARBORN-AV., COR. SUPERIOR. 216 Dearborn-av., cor. Chicago-av. Owner, 111 S. Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON FOR 6 MONTHS OR A year, MAGNIFICENT NEW 9-room house; 2 bath rooms, laundry, good stable, large grounds, tennis court, etc.; beautifully located; ten minutes' walk from Chicago & Northwestern station. Address J A 126, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MY HOME, AUSTIN—8 ROOMS, ONE block to C. & N. W. depot and electric cars; hard and soft water; high basement and laundry; trees and shrubbery; $20. A. S. KIDDER, Nat. Bank of Amer.

TO RENT—AT LAKE FOREST, 18-ROOM DWELLing, 5 acres of ground, stables, etc.; 1, 2, or 3 years' term. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON—FURNISHED 12-room house at La Grange, 36 minutes by Q. R. R.; 100-foot lot, corner; garden in bearing; $60 a month. Picture at office. ELY, 601 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, HIGHLAND Park; 12 rooms; barn; large grounds; all modern improvements. S. M. MILLARD, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—MODERN HOUSES, $25, $30, and $35.
W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—HOUSES AND FLATS AT reduced prices. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—NICELY FURNISHED 8-room modern house; 3 months. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS ON West Side; we have calls from good tenants that we cannot suit from our present list; place your houses with us and we will rent them. JACOBSON, 190 W. Madison-st., successor to M. T. Cole & Co.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat; about $65; will take lease for six months. Address X 763, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT — GERALD APARTMENTS—CORNER 26th and State-sts.; L station within 100 yards; cars to all parts of city; elegant flats; rate three to five rooms; steam heat, hot and cold water; bath, janitor, elevator, and telephone service; gas ranges and refrigerators, gas fixtures; the cheapest and best in the city; no expense spared to give value for the least money; can be seen daily or applying on premises.

TO RENT—"THE RENFOS," N. E. COR. COTtage Grove-av. and 52d-st., a few flats left; 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms; newly decorated; $25 to $38; fine electric light in every room; tesselated, passenger elevator all night; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, good air flat; fronting on one of the boulevards; cable cars pass the door; 7 minutes' walk to elevated. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4953 AND 4955 PRAIRIE-AV. AND 827 and 829 50th-st., south front, half block from Prairie-av., high-class 7 and 8-room apartments, steam heat, electric light, sewed stone fronts, private vestibules, night elegant rooms handsomely decorated; nothing finer for $75; rents reduced to $35 and $40; open. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 419 Rookery, Marquette Bldg., Dearborn and Adams.

TO RENT—FLAT—2716-2718 WABASH-AV., SECond floor flat, 7 rooms and bath; large, light rooms; heat and janitor service.
3053 Michigan-av., second floor flat; 8 rooms and bath; janitor service; open for inspection.
Apply to J. FOSTER RHODES & CO., 30 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS. "THE WAUkesha"; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; building newly decorated throughout; fine marble entrances; 2 blocks to Ill. Cent. express trains, elevated road, or electric cars; $25 up; 64th-st., Grace and Union-aves.; janitor always on hand.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MARLBORO FLATS, $18.50, INcluding furniture, washing, heat, ice, billiards, etc.; very select; no children. 4901 Calumet.

TO RENT—1517 MICHIGAN-AV., 1ST FLAT, 6 rooms, furnished, steam heat, janitor service, etc. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5, 6 AND 7 R. STEAM FLATS, $25 UP Cor. University-pl. and Rhodes, near 35th.

TO RENT—$38—MODERN FLAT; STEAM HEAT, gas range, hot water. 203 E. 46th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2D FLAT, 94 25TH-ST., 6 rooms and bath; $28 a month.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS. 3530 LAKE-av.; steam heat, ranges, etc.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 4 OR 5 ROOMS, to adults. 2139 Prairie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—SELECT TENANTS ONLY—
We have several vacancies in well-located apartment buildings which we desire to fill with the class of tenants who will appreciate liberal treatment and
—GENEROUS REDUCTION IN RATES—
While we are prepared to make very low prices for the accommodations offered we desire to maintain the character of the property by admitting only refined parties with references.
STATE EXACTLY WHAT YOU WANT—
We will meet your views if possible. Call.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 520 Home Ins. Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—
731 Milwaukee-av., 2d floor, 7 rooms, $15.
388 Ogden-av., 2d floor, 7 rooms, usual conveniences, $20.
878 and 880 West Madison-st., 6-room flats, usual conveniences, $22.50 and $25.
394 South Halsted-st., 2d floor, 9 rooms, $25.
875 West Madison-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms, usual conveniences, $30.
207 and 209 North Oakley-av., 6-room flats at $12.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RISLEY BLDG., 7-ROOM FLAT, $21; 5-room flat, $18; 340 South Leavitt-st., lower flat, 7 rooms, $19; upper flat, 7 rooms, $17. Flats all newly papered, high ceilings, sewer traps; modern improvements; premises open from 10 to 6 daily. Office N. E. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., half block south of Harrison.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM FLATS AT S. W. cor. of W. Congress and Francisco-sts.; low rent. Janitor at 295 Francisco-st. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMEST 7-ROOM NEW modern flat on the West Side. Inquire on premises, 1531 Fulton-st.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1453 TO 1463 JACKSON-BLVD., COR. Kedzie-av., elegant new flats, hardwood finish, open plumbing, steam heat, gas ranges, shades, etc.; $35 and upwards per month. Keys at 1455.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A LIGHT, CLEAN 5 or 7-room flat cheap, Call N. E. cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts., half block south of Harrison, between 10 and 6 daily.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLATS; MODern, brick; cheap to good party; doors open. 200 Center-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—2402 W. ADA-ST., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST., 5 very pleasant rooms. Apply to owner, 388 W. Madison-st

TO RENT—492 W. CONGRESS-ST.—A MODERN 5-room brick flat; ground floor; separate entrance; janitor service; rent $15. PALMER, 135 E. Madison.

TO RENT—110 N. MARSHFIELD-AV. (FORMERly Woodside-av.), second flat, 6 rooms, all modern improvements; rent $18.

TO RENT—554 WARREN-AV., FIRST AND SECond flats, 8 rooms; all modern; low rent.
W. T. HILL, 207 State-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
THE DIVERSEY,
Southeast cor. Diversey-blvd. and Halsted-st.; 5, 6 and 9 room modern flats; steam heat, gas ranges, screens, shades, janitor service, elevators, and prices. At station, two blocks from Lincoln Park and limits cars, Halsted electric to the door; flats have light, air and sunshine; rent accordingly. Open to large yard; reasonable rent; open daily. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—374-376 DEARBORN-AV.—
MAGNIFICENT NEW APARTMENTS OF 8, 9, 10, 12, and 17 rooms; all large, light, elegant, and looking out on Dearborn-av.; steam heat, electric light, and every conceivable convenience; only 10 minutes from City Hall; location unsurpassed.
See plans at my office and get price to suit the times. L. B. MANTONYA, owner, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.
266 Huron-st., third flat, steam heat.
751 N. Wells-st., facing park second flat.
1000 N. Halsted-st., 6 rooms.
75 Lincoln-av., main floor and basement, $36.

TO RENT—MODERN CHOICE LIGHT FLATS—
709 Wells-st., 6 rooms and bath; $25.
94 Goethe-st., 6 rooms and bath; $25.
381 Wells-st., 5 rooms and bath; $20.
CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE RIGHT MAN REASONABLE rent; small office with use of telephone, vault, reception room, etc.; professional man preferred. 402 Home Life Bldg.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF ELEGANTLY furnished office in Home Ins. Building to acceptable party at moderate rental. Address Z 965, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT A REASONABLE FIGURE, PART of a large first floor office, furnished. Apply to DARLINGTON, HARVEY & CO., 161 La Salle-st

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE; FINE LIGHT, neighborhood; stenographer; cheap. 218 La Salle-st., Room 523.

TO RENT—PART TIME IN STUDIO. VIOLIN OR vocal teacher preferred. Call Monday or Thursday afternoon at 77 Auditorium.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART FRONT OFFICE OR DESK room; $10. 314 New York Life Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES TO DOCTORS AND DENtists over drug store. 205 W. Adams-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THE BEST LOFT IN THE CITY FOR wholesale or retail trade; second floor, 50x200; passenger and freight elevators, electric light; low rent. Apply on premises, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or sales rooms in the business district.
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TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—2D, 3D, AND 4TH FLOORS OR ENtire building, northeast corner of Franklin and Van Buren-sts.; steam and elevators, and power if desired; entrance on two streets; opposite terminal station, Metropolitan West Side Elevated. Address L. H. Prentice Co., 203 E. Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BUILDINGS, FLOORS, AND lofts for manufacturing or storage, with or without power, in all parts of the city.
MAYER & CARPENTER.
Telephone 3178. 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—141 AND 143 E. KINZIE, N. E. COR. LA Salle-st., 40x93, 4-story brick building; also 161 and 163 Kinzie, 20x100 each, with 3-story brick buildings.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

TO RENT—TEN ACRES AT 71ST-ST. AND CALIfornia-av. Apply to S. C. NESSLER, 218 La Salle-st., R. 523.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LIVERY BARN, BEtween Lincoln Park and Division-st., not west of Franklin-st.; rent paid; state number of stalls. Address X 708, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE STOREROOM for retail drug business. FRANK ACKERMAN 1203-10 Unity Bldg.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA colonization: irrigated fruit, nut, and farming land; exceptional railroad facilities; want partner with moderate capital, who may take charge of office at either Chicago or Los Angeles, or remain silent; absolutely safe, very attractive, immensely profitable. Address KERAN, Suite 124 Hartford Building.

WANTED—PARTNER; READ ADVERTISEMENT "X 696," in Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Tribune; young, educated man preferred; legitimate business; no triflers.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH FEW HUNDRED dollars to take interest in good business, already established. Address V 196, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER BY A PHYSICIAN; LADY preferred. Address X 725, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST—

built, most attractive, and in every way desirable houses ever offered for sale in or about Chicago for the price. You cannot duplicate them in Cook County, not if you were to pay all cash. My terms are one-tenth down, balance in $15 monthly payments. The prices are $1,850 and $2,000, according to location. At Dauphin Park, only 24 minutes out on the Illinois Central railway by the suburban express trains; only two to three blocks from station and same distance from the Cottage Grove-av. electric and cable car lines; on improved streets and in close proximity to churches, schools, stores, etc. They are going like hot cakes; ten just completed; four already sold. Do you want one? If so call at once at my office for full particulars. Branch office at Cottage Grove-av. and 90th-st. Open week days and Sundays until 8:30 p. m.
HANDSOMEST ILLUSTRATED REAL ESTATE CATALOGUE EVER PUBLISHED, WITH CUTS OF THESE ATTRACTIVE HOMES, FREE on application.
S. E. GROSS,
Main office 602, 603, 604, 605, and 606 Masonic Temple, corner State and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
S. E. COR. 45TH AND VINCENNES-AV., 237x125 feet.
S. W. COR. 45TH AND FORRESTVILLE-AV., 237 x120 feet.
S. E. COR. 45TH AND FORRESTVILLE-AV., 237 x120 feet.
Will sell all of the above at a special sacrifice, or will sell each frontage separate. Here is an excellent chance for a builder or capitalist.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—322 BOWEN-AV.; NEW, MODERN house, 10 rooms; 6 sleeping rooms, bath, laundry, store rooms, butler's pantry, sideboard, 3 mantels, grates, consoles, gas, electric lights, lavatory, hot and cold water in chambers; hardwood throughout. Special bargain if taken at once.
Open all day.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—
5th-av., north side of this choicest vacant lots in central business district.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 35th, 184x94; want an offer.
Canal-st., north of, 66x150; want an offer.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—$27 PER FOOT; WORTH $100; I AM authorized to sell a beautiful corner on South Park avenue, near steam cable, and L roads; cheapest property ever offered in Chicago, while keeping all advantages in view.
T. P. KEEFE, 506 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Nos. 6636 and 6638 Oglesby-av., two new modern brick houses of 7 rooms, bath and laundry; 25x165 feet; price $6,000 each. Open daily from 1 to 6.
MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORRESTVILLE-AV., BETWEEN 48th and 49th-sts., elegant detached modern houses on lots from 30 to 33½ ft. front; steam and hot water heat.
M. O. THEMANN,
4841 Forrestville-av.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY Center-av., Xay, 57th, and 58th-sts.; all improvements in and assessments paid.
GEO. G. NEWBURY,
New York Life Bldg., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—CORNER FLAT building, 9 and 7 rooms, south and west; improvements, $28,000; worth $40,000; pays 10 per cent; must sell.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD.—A BEAUTIFUL 16-room residence near 36th-st.; lot 30x125; price $25,000; easy terms.
C. SPOFFORD, Room 69 Major Block.

FOR SALE—4-STORY HOUSE, E. OF STATE, NR 31st; change to flats makes fine property; equity $1,750; want quick action; great snap. Address Owner 258, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOT OF $60,000 IN GOOD EQUITIES in South Side improved and clear vacant to prevent foreclosure; owner will take any reasonable offer. Address J A 103, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$7,250; EVANSTON, 3-STORY STONE flat building; want offer. OWNER, Room 28, Oakland Hotel.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN WINDSOR PARK LOT 50x125, on 79th-court, 150 feet from Cables-av. F. CADENHEAD, 6443 Vincennes-av., owner.

FOR SALE—$100,000—LARGE STORE AND FLAT building on South Side; pays 9 per cent net.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK TWO-FLAT BUILDING, north of 31st-st., east of Prairie-av.; easy terms. Address V 195, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—32D AND WALLACE-STS., 1 STORE and 8 flats; rents $22.50; price $3,000.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 80 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—ELEGANT 3-STORY stone-front flat building, 4327 Evans-av.; great sacrifice for one cash offer; now selling; mortgage loaner may become part owner if desired. Address X 935, Tribune office.

I WANT $7,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON IMPROVED Chicago property, first mortgage; quote interest and commission. Address X 582, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOSELEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $4,000 3 OR 5 YEARS ON improved Washington-blvd. property without commission. Principals address V 198, Tribune office.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on second mortgage. No commission. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 and upwards.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A modern residence near North Side Water-Works on 50-ft. lot; cost $35,000; will exchange equity for vacant property or stock. ROBERT A. PERKINS, Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, N. W. COR. Dearborn and Chicago-avs.; choice location for druggist or any kind of business. Owner, 111 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—LOT 25X125, ON REAPERst., just north of Deering's factory, for $1,500 cash. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT?

WHEN YOUR RENT MONEY WILL BUY YOU
A BEAUTIFUL HOME AT
—HOLLYWOOD—
—HOLLYWOOD—
—HOLLYWOOD—
—HOLLYWOOD—

FREE EXCURSION SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1:30 P.M.

From Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.,

FREE TICKETS AT DEPOT GATE.

LOTS $400 AND UPWARD.

Handsomest illustrated real estate catalogue ever published, with cuts of attractive homes free on application.

Small amount of cash only required, balance in very easy monthly payments; bring $10 with you to deposit on such a lot as you may select.

S. E. GROSS,
602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND magnificent suburban home in the city; house is of Athens marble, finished in red oak; heated throughout with hot water; corner lot, 150x200; east and south front; trees, etc.

We can sell this charming place for half its real value. It must be seen; 42 minutes' ride; a chance of a lifetime. R. C. GIVINS & CO.,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 23 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 Al neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; price $1,500 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance.
CHAS. H. WORCESTER Owner Room 330, 187 La Salle-st

FOR SALE—ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY, 24 minutes from Randolph-st. station, for only $1,850; 1 OFFICE OF new 7-room home, but 3 blocks from the station; improved-street; lake water, etc.; to good party paying $200 cash will sell, for balance to be paid $15 per month. Address J A 39, Tribune.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN UNusual opportunity in north suburban building lot see one I am offering this week for $625 near to station at Grove Park; small cash payment and 1 per cent below the market today; brokers need not answer. Address J A 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN SUBURBAN RESIdence property near Cottage Grove-av. and 90th-st.; will close it at $600; small cash payment and balance easy if taken at once. Address J A 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — GENEVA, ILL. (CHICAGO ONE hour) beautifully located residence and grounds; 16-room house; large barn, orchard, small fruits. Box 38, Geneva.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—MODERN HOUSES FROM $2,500 to $5,000; will take clear vacant for first payment, balance monthly. ROBERT A. PERKINS, 1207 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—85 FEET IN RIDGEland. C. A. SMITH,
201 Lake-st., Oak Park.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—PRAIRIE-AV., EAST front, near Washington-blvd.; 50x200; bargain.
R. C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—CHOICE LOTS; WILL build from your own plans and sell on easy payments. ANDREWS & PIPER, 109-110 La Salle, R. 1343.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON VERY easy terms; send or call for further particulars. WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots; large list. THOS. H. GALE & 702 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALE: THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895, at 1 a. m., I will sell my two farms on the premises 1 mile east of St. Charles, Ill., 150 and 200 acres; renting for $600 and $800 respectively payable annually; to be sold to highest bidder one-half cash, remainder can stand on mortgage. James Shields, auctioneer. W. D. BISHOPP, 3652 Calumet-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$1,500 FARM FOR $600; MUST GO by Saturday sure. Address V 460, Tribune office.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING a trip to California will find it to their interests to write or call on Judson & Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago; complete information regarding their weekly, personally conducted excursions, as well as authentic data on California, its lands, laws, climate, and people, will be furnished.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FINE RESIDENCE LOT; 80 FT. NEAR lake in Woodlawn or Windsor Park; inside lot; $65; all cash. Address X 761, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE; MUST BE cheap at $12,000; will pay $5,000 cash and balance in trade. Address T 811, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE SOUTH OF LINCOLN Park, east of State. Address V 225, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN OR SOUTH OF ROGERS PARK, RESidence under $6,000. Address V 224, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTERVIEW WITH OWNERS of revenue or factory property who are carrying too heavy a load or who are willing to meet the ruling conditions of the market.
To such we will prove that they can conserve their interests by consulting us.
W. A. SUMNER and W. H. COUGHENOUR,
1117 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED — OWNERS OF ILLINOIS FARMS who will trade for clear Chicago property.
J. H. McFARLAND,
407, 153 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY — $5,000 RESIDENCE ON North Side, east of Seminary-av., between Diversey and Fullerton; pay $500 to $1,000 cash, balance yearly. R. C. GIVINS & CO., 96 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—
Modern stone front 6-flat bldg., Lake-av., near I. C. Express service; rental $3,000 per year; clear ..... $ 30,000
60x164, corner Lexington-av., near 51st-st. bivd.; clear..... 12,000
Cash..... 25,000
Will assume..... 50,000
Total $117,000
WANT
Choice income paying or business vacant, South Side.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO.,
N. w. cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—
Elegant 3-story stone front flat building, 8 8 and 8 rooms, Champlain-av., near 47th-st.; clear, $10,500; CASH $5,000;
Choice South Side vacant.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO.,
N. w. cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WILL EXCHANGE $200,000 IN SECURITIES FOR choice Chicago property and cash; half and half.
E. P. FAIRE,
409 New York Life Building.

WILL TRADE CLEAR LOT FOR HORSE, BUGGY, and harness. Address 715 Maplewood-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE
SMALL MORTGAGES,
$1,000, 7 per cent; security, $2,400; imp.; due 5 yrs
$1,900, 7 per cent; security, $4,000; imp.; due 5 yrs
$2,000, 7 per cent; security, $4,000; imp.; due 5 yrs.
$2,100, 7 per cent; security, $4,500; imp.; due 5 yrs.
$2,500, 7 per cent; security, $5,500; imp.; due 5 yrs.
$3,000, 7 per cent; security, $6,000; imp.; due 5 yrs.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
No charge for collection and remittance of interest.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON REAL estate; none too small, none too large; low rates for good security; will divide commission even with brokers.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
VAN VLISSINGEN,
149 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 511 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

$500 TO LOAN; 6 MONTHS; 7 PER CENT; VAcant, $1,000, 3 years. 7 per cent; city improved, $5,000, 6 months, 5 per cent; government bonds.
E. L. STEWART, mortgage banker,
514 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION— A LARGE amount to loan on Chicago real estate at 5 per cent; also 5 and 6 per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½ AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
58 and 58 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—TO BORROW FORTY-EIGHT HUNdred dollars on new modern house, Rogers Park, corner lot; property worth eight thousand dollars. Address V 671, Tribune office.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WANTED—$55,000—DEVELOPING SUBDIVISION; profits $225,000, as lots are now selling; mortgage loaner may become part owner if desired. Address X 935, Tribune office.

I WANT $7,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON IMPROVED Chicago property, first mortgage; quote interest and commission. Address X 582, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment
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WANTED—LOAN OF $4,000 3 OR 5 YEARS ON improved Washington-blvd. property without commission. Principals address V 198, Tribune office.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on second mortgage. No commission. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 and upwards.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, real garments, and any available collaterals at S. HEYMAN & CO'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES and jewelry. LICHTEN & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208; formerly 344 State-st.

FOR SALE—HIGH GRADE 2D MTGE. $700; LIBeral discount; must sell quick. Address V 499, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; Loans on same at lowest rates. No delays.
RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617.

MONEY TO LOAN BY PRIVATE PARTY ON household goods, carriages, diamonds, etc., etc. Strictly confidential. Address J A 97, Tribune.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURities, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg., cor. 5th-av. and Madison-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT (AND BUILDING loans) on Chicago real estate; lowest rates.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

$5,000, $2,000, $1,000, ETC., TO LOAN. CUNNINGHAM, 407 Cham. Commerce.

OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 WASHINGTON-ST.—$1,000 and over to loan; building loans.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
173 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19,
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
(Take elevator to second floor.)

185 W. MADISON-ST.
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
CHICAGO MUTUAL MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST. FIRST FLOOR. ROOMS
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(P. O. COLUMBIA, BLOCK SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on furniture, pianos, horses, etc., without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND SECURED NOTES bought; short time loans made upon sole notes of real or personal property, merchandise, warehouse receipts, bonds, stocks, approved names, assignment of rents, second mortgages, etc., etc.
D. H. TOLMAN, 802, 134 Monroe-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on diamonds, watches, receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
86 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates and no commission. My life is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS FROM $1 TO $10,000 on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, bicycles, real garments, and any available collaterals at S. HEYMAN & CO'S, 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance through lobby Hotel Brevoort.

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EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT (

GOOD MONEY IS LOST.

HAWTHORNE BETTORS FAIL TO PICK THE WINNERS.

Betting Uncommonly Lively at the Cicero Track and Numerous "Dumps" Are the Order—Golo, Who Ran Well at Roby, Takes a Good Race—The Ironmaster Beats Tremor and Miss Maxim Goes Down Before Millie M.—Slight Accident in the Steeplechase.

It was a day of "dumps" at Hawthorne and the wise ones went home wondering where they could pick a winner today. Two second choices and two rank outsiders won four of the six events. The winners of the remaining two were even favorites with others in the same race and as a result of the day's play the bookmakers kept good commissions from the 3,500 people who passed through the free gates. The favorites, heavily backed, who "dumped" their backers were Zanone at 9 to 10 in the first race, Dick Behan at 7 to 5 in the second, Miss Maxim at evens in the third, Tremor at evens in the fourth, and Leonell at 8 to 5 in the sixth. Others, not favorites, who carried heavy commissions and lost were: Cossack at 5 to 2 and Willie L. at 9 to 2 in the second race, Vallera at 3 to 1 in the fifth, and Midstar at 3 to 1 and Blue Belle at 5 to 1 in the sixth. This makes a total of ten horses on which the talent lost heavily, against three on which any large sums were won—viz.: Kamsin at 3 to 1 in the first race, The Ironmaster at evens in the fourth, and My Luck at 1 to 2 in the fifth. The winners were: Kamsin (Chorn), 3 to 1; Golo (Shields), 7 to 1; Millie M. (Clay), 4 to 1; The Ironmaster (Bergen), even; My Luck (L. Smith), 1 to 2; and Deceit (Macklin), 30 to 1. The day was clear and hot and the track heavy.

The first "dump" of the day was in the first event, where Zanone, the heavily played 9 to 10 favorite, finished third. The winner, Kamsin, carried a good roll of money, his price being beaten down from 3½ to 3 to 1. Sir Play was fairly popular for the place at 2 to 1, and did not disappoint his backers. A number played him straight. Some of the books laid even money for the field against Zanone, but there was little play on this proposition.

The second race resulted in a driving finish between five horses, any one of which looked like a possible winner a short distance before the wire. Cossack's price was beaten from 4 to 1 to 5 to 2, and Willie L.'s from 6 to 1 to 9 to 2. Golo opened at 6 to 1, and although played quite freely by the small bettors his price rose to 7 to 1 at post time. Many played him on his good performances at Roby, but the "wise ones" did not back him. Cossack was the good thing which got the major portion of the play. Golo ran a good race and won by a head.

Miss Maxim Beaten by Millie M.

Another sensation developed in the third race, for 2-year-old fillies, when Miss Maxim was beaten a length by Millie M., faultless ly ridden by little Clay. Miss Maxim opened at 8 to 5 and under a steady play her price fell to even money. Millie M.'s price rose from 2 to 1 to 5 to 1, and she caught quite a number before Chorn had been tipped off as a "good thing" for the place and the money rolled in on her, some playing her two and three ways. When Ballard saw Chorn he was entirely out of the race he pulled up and finished last.

The fourth event was replete with vigorous betting. Tremor was a 7 to 10 favorite, with The Ironmaster at 6 to 5. Money began to pour into the ring on the latter and his price fell to evens, while Tremor's rose to the same figure. The books kept the two at the same figure, standing to lose about an equal amount on each, so The Ironmaster's victory did not cost them dearly. Bergen showed superior skill on The Ironmaster, which, coupled with the horse's better form, landed him an easy winner over Tremor.

The Corrigan entry opened a 3 to 5 favorite and closed at 1 to 2 in the steeplechase affair. Vallera was heavily played and his price dropped from 5 to 1 to 3 to 1. There was also somewhat of a play on Uncertainty. The feature of the race was that Vallera threw his jockey, Stanford, at the ninth jump. The boy was uninjured. Scamp refused to take the eleventh jump and did not finish.

The last race was another dump and the greatest surprise of the day, as nothing but long shots ran one, two, three. Leonell opened at 4 to 1 and was beaten down to 8 to 5. Turner had been posted to ride Leonell, but a telegram was received from Louisville that he had been fined $100 and ruled off for the meeting. As Louisville's rulings are recognized by the Hawthorne association Turner was taken down and J. Hill substituted. The play on Leonell continued, as it did on Midstar and Blue Belle. Deceit's price rose from 15 to 30 to 1, and Silverado's and Collins' from 6 to 12 to 1. The three horses finished heads apart.

Summary of the Races.

FIRST RACE.

Purse $500, for 2-year-old colts and geldings, penalties and allowances, ½ mile:

L. Ezell's br. c. Kamsin, by Blazes, dam Miss Hall, 110 pounds (Chorn) 10 to 1..... 1
G. B. Morris & Co.'s b. g. Sir Play, 107 (J. Hill), 7 to 1..... 2
H. Eugene Leigh's br. g. Zanone, 110 (Ballard), 9 to 10..... 3

Time—:52¼.

Fischer, 109 (Shields), 12 to 1; Haeckel, 107 (Clark), 100 to 1; Legion, 105 (Cleric), 40 to 1; Allen, 107 (E. Cochran), 10 to 1, and Dennis, 110 (Leigh), 12 to 1, finished in the order named. Charley Daly, 110, scratched.

Kamsin was off first to a fair start and was never headed except by Fischer at the first furlong post. Kamsin pulled out again and won pulled up by a length and a half from Sir Play, off fifth. Zanone, out fourth and once as good as second, finished third, a length and a half back of Sir Play.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $500, selling allowances, ⅝ mile:

F. Ryan's b. g. Golo, 6 years, by Vauxhall, dam Myrella, 110 pounds [Shields], $500, 7 to 1..... 1
F. D. Carter's ch. g. James V. Carter, 4 years, 101 (L. Scales), $500, 30 to 1..... 2
T. Kiley's br. c. Dick Behan, 3 years, 92 [E. Cochran], 7 to 5..... 3

Time—1:17¾.

Cossack, 106 (Cleric), 5 to 2; Willie L., 108 (McClone), 5 to 2; Fakir, 106 [Chorn], 30 to 1, and Arelihe, 94 (Sherrer), 100 to 1, finished in the order named. Virginite, 87; Siva, 91, and Victoria, 94, scratched.

Golo, off in front to a good start, ran to the far turn, where he was headed by Dick Behan. The horses entered the stretch in the following order: Dick Behan, Golo, Cossack, James V. Carter, and Willie L. From there to the finish they ran in a bunch under a hard drive. Passing the last sixteenth pole, Golo showed another burst of speed and won in a hot finish by a head from James V. Carter, Dick Behan third by a head, with Cossack and Willie L. heads apart for fourth and fifth positions.

THIRD RACE.

Purse $500, for 2-year-old fillies, penalties and allowances, 1 mile:

W. H. Roller's b. f. Millie M., by Fordham, dam Miss Forester, 107 pounds [Clay], 4 to 1..... 1
G. B. Morris & Co.'s b. f. Miss Maxim, 107 [J. Hill], even..... 2
Biddy Bros.' b. f. Martha R., 107 [Chorn], 8 to 1..... 3

Time—:52.

Maid of Honor, 107 [Leigh], 15 to 1; Hawthorne Belle, 102 [E. Cochran], 100 to 1; Miss Rosa, 112 [Noble], 100 to 1; Sobriquet, 107 [Garner], 400 to 1, and Cherub, 107 [Ballard], 9 to 2, finished in the order named.

It was a good start with Miss Maxim in front, Maid of Honor second, Cherub fourth, and Millie M. fifth. Maid of Honor then took the lead, to be succeeded by Millie M., who came through true and strong, well ridden by little Clay. She was never headed and finished in a moderate drive one length in front of the favorite, Miss Maxim, who was badly ridden. Martha R. was third two lengths back.

FOURTH RACE.

Purse $500, selling allowances, 1 1-16 miles:

M. Corrigan's ch. g. The Ironmaster, 6 years, by Hunyar, dam Cadillac, 107 pounds [Bergen], $700, even..... 1
C. McCafferty's br. c. Tremor, 3 years, 92 [E. Cochran], $800, even..... 2
Louisville Stable's b.h. Harry Smith, aged, 108 [Shields], $600, 100 to 1..... 3

Time—1:51¾.

Little Ed, 104 [Schorr], 40 to 1, and Treasure, 100 [Ballard], 15 to 1, finished as named. Dockstader, 101; Lobengula, 102, and Brendoo, 88, scratched.

Harry Smith was off in front, Little Ed second. The Ironmaster third, Tremor fourth, and Treasure fifth. Passing the stand Tremor went out and made all the running around the first turn and down the back stretch, leading by two and three lengths, with The Ironmaster running third and easy. Around the far turn The Ironmaster went out for the money and easily took the lead, finishing pulled up by two lengths from Tremor, who beat the long shot, Harry Smith, a dozen lengths for the place.

FIFTH RACE.

Purse $500, handicap steeplechase, short course:

P. Corrigan's br. g. My Lucky, 6 years, by Dick Whittaker, dam Lucknow, 164 pounds [L. Smith], 1 to 2..... 1
S. G. Brown & Co.'s br. h. Uncertainty, aged, 125 [T. Murphy], 8 to 1..... 2
P. Corrigan's b. c. Square Fellow, 4 years, 137 [McCullough], 1 to 2..... 3

Time—3:43½.

Lawyer, 140 [Redfield], 15 to 1, finished fourth. Valiera, 143 [Stanford], 3 to 1, and Scamp, 125 [Smart], 50 to 1, started but did not finish. St. Brendon, 151, scratched.

My Lucky was off in front but soon fell back near the rear, the field keeping remarkably well bunched over the first half of the course. Uncertainty, meanwhile, set the pace and was first over the jumps. In the finish My Luck came forward and won by three lengths from Uncertainty, with Square Fellow third fifteen lengths away. Valiera threw his jockey at the ninth jump, but was soon caught and the jockey was uninjured. Scamp bolted at the eleventh jump and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.

Purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, 5 furlongs:

Louisville Stable's ch. m. Deceit, 6 years, by Deceiver, dam Summer Storm, 100 pounds [Macklin], $200, 30 to 1..... 1
T. Kiley's ch. h. Silverado, aged, 110 [Ballard], $300, 12 to 1..... 2
H. T. Griffin's br. g. Collins, 3 years, 92 [E. Cochran], $300, 12 to 1..... 3

Time—1:04¾.

Lequeli, 102 [J. Hill], 8 to 5; Zaldivar, 102 [L. Soden], 15 to 1; Blue Belle, 93 [Garner], 5 to 1; George W., 102 [Chorn], 12 to 1; Mede, 92 [Clay], 20 to 1; Midstar, 105 [Cleric], 3 to 1, and Isabella, 85 [Magnuson], 100 to 1, finished in the order named.

Zaldivar got off in front and cut out the running until near the last furlong post, when Silverado came forward and led down the stretch. It was a good drive and driving finish between Deceit, off second, Silverado, off fourth; Collins, off sixth, and Leonell, off third, the race closing with the foregoing in order noses apart.

Hawthorne Card for Thursday.

First race, 4½ furlongs, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances—Albert S., 118 pounds; Deluder, 105; Jack Goodman, 118; Scimetar, 108; Squaw, 105; Dare Dollar, 105; Harmony, 108; Princissin, 112; William Duke Jr., 105.

Second race, 7 furlongs, handicap, for all ages—Fuero, 87 pounds; Libertine, 109; May Thompson, 98; Hartford, 100; Pop Gray, 114.

Third race, 1¼ miles, for all ages, selling allowances—Bessie Bisland, 106 pounds; Dockstader, 101; Ja Ja, 105; Our Maggie, 103; Brendoo, 88; Billy McKenzie, 101; Lester, 105.

Fourth race, 1 mile, for 3-year-olds, penalties and allowances—Midstar, 110 pounds; Rasper, 110; Ashland, 110; Pepper, 102; Moderocio, 98; Chicot, 115.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Amelia May, 108; Galeway, 110; Kismet, 93; Ottyanna, 105; St. Croix, 112; Charm, 105; Lucy Belle, 102; Vulture, 112; Golo, 112.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Martha Griffin, 95 pounds; Dearest, 104; Virginite, 90; Willie L., 106; La Verne, 104; Billy S., 109; Gracie C., 102; Siva, 105; Shimrock, 109; Pakir, 109; Burrell's Billet, 109; Glenn Luck, 95.

Louisville Pooling on Hawthorne Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—[Special.]—Pools sold tonight on tomorrow's Hawthorne races as follows:

First race—Scimetar, $10; Deluder and Dare Dollar, $6 each; Harmony, $5; Wm. Duke Jr., $3; field, $2.

Second race—Pop Gray, $15; Libertine, $8; May Thompson, $4; Hartford, $3; Fuero, $2.

Third race—Brendoo, $10; Our Maggie and Bessie Bisland, $8 each; Lester, $4; field, $3.

Fourth race—Rasper and Pepper, $10 each; Ashland, $6; Midstar and Moderocio, $4 each; Chicot, $2.

Fifth race—Ottyanna, $15; Amelia May, $12; Golo, $6; field, $3.

Sixth race—Billy S., $10; Martha Griffin and Siva, $6 each; Willie L., $4; Burrell's Billet, $3; field, $4.

GOOD RACING AT ROBY.

Fast Track, No Raids, and a Big Crowd Satisfy the Bookmakers.

The racing at Roby yesterday was good. The trouble which was rumored to culminate between the Indiana authorities and the Roby officials did not materialize. It is said that Prosecuting Attorney Heard of Lake County is convinced that an attempt was made to impose upon him. The attendance was very much better yesterday than the day previous. The track was in good condition and fast, the rain of the night before packing the surface. One favorite won and four long shots took purses. The summary:

First race, selling, ¾ mile, purse $250, for maiden 3-year-olds and upward—Screwdriver, 100 pounds [F. Jackson], 15 to 1, won; S. W. Stanton, 105 [Caywood], 12 to 1, second; Bonnie Mc., 100 [Cleary], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Prince Harold, Meteor, Drumsticks, Scotland, Tambio, Dave Sloan, and Silas Pickering finished in the order named.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward—Dominico, 94 pounds [Cleary], 3½ to 1, won; imp. Ruthven, 91 [Riverett], 12 to 1, second; Tit-for-Tat, 92 [Caywood], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:03. Fiction, Glenoid, Heloise, and Lottie D. finished in the order named.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile, purse $250, for non-winners of two races this year—Jolly Joe, 105 pounds [Mayberry], 12 to 1, won; Lady Rose, 105 [Cleary], 3 to 1, second; Harold, 105 [Bozeman], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. San Salvador, Tandelaine, La Prentice, One Dime, Monte Penso, Margaret Ann, Saucy Kate, Miss Fenton, and Kingsclere finished in the order named.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile, purse $250, for non-winners of two races this year—Abana Boy, 108 pounds [Corbley], 8 to 1, won; Kalamazoo, 108 [F. Jackson], 10 to 1, second; Frank Fuller, 108 [Cratty], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¾. Invade, Idyl, and Imp. Damask finished in the order named.

Fifth race, selling, 7½ furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward—Freddie L. T., 102 pounds [Everett], 3 to 2, won; Florence C., 102 [Caywood], 8 to 5, second; Gov. Hagood, 93 [Corbley], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:39. Gunwad and Tom Jones finished in the order named.

Roby card for Thursday:

First race, 5 furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Imp. Florry Myers, 100 pounds; Heloise, 100; Ormonde, 102; Lawmaker, 102; Katie B., 103; Bryan, 105; Navitity, 105; Barguard, 107; Satellite, 110; Toano, 112.

Second race, ½ mile, purse $250, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances—Sixty, 95 pounds; Madonna, 95; Ida Lee, 95; Louis Lazzolo, 95; Social Smith, 100; Security, 110.

Third race, 5 furlongs, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances—Imp. Sam Lewis, 87 pounds; Chenoa, 94; Caprivi, 95; Fiction, 97; Tatterail, 99; Uncle Jim, Blue Blade, 101; Tambio, 102; Kalamazoo, 104; Chiswell, 104; Tom Jones, 104.

INJUNCTION AGAINST ROBY.

Judge Gillett Orders the Case Heard May 24—Law to Be Tested.

Hammond, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—Judge Gillett in the Lake Circuit Court this afternoon granted an injunction against the Roby Breeders' Association, the Indiana Racing Association, John Condon, Rodney Wells, James A. Webb, John Kelsey, Clem Creveling, "Dick" Dwyer, Edward Roby, Edward A. Shedd, and "twenty others whose names are unknown." The complaint was filed by Attorney Joseph G. Ibach for Julius Dunsing, a clerk in the employ of Jonas M. Lautman, who with half a dozen others are pushing the action. It is alleged that the defendants are carrying on a race meeting contrary to the laws recently enacted by the General Assembly. It was brought to test the constitutionality of what is known as "Sellers' anti-Roboy racing bill," and May 24 is the date set for the hearing.

DECISIONS IN TROTTING CASES.

Board of Appeals of the Association Settles a Number of Disputes.

The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association, in session at the Auditorium yesterday, had little to do as most of the appeals were heard at the meeting in December. A charge was heard against Secretary Moore of the Fond du Lac Trotting Association for accepting conditional entries. It is said that last June Messrs. Spears and Loomis entered their strings at Fond du Lac on the conditions that the fees should not be paid if the railroad strike prevented the horses being sent to Fond du Lac. The board took the case under advisement. The Oskaloosa Association was tried for accepting a conditional entry last fall, the condition being exemption from fees if the horses were not started. This was taken under advisement also, as was the case of the Toledo Fair Association for changing a day's program after entries had been made and announced. The following decisions were announced last night:

Case 1,224, H. W. Mitchell, Marshalltown, Ia., and chestnut gelding Silver Tips, formerly Little Badger—Application for reinstatement from expulsion granted.

Case 1,225, John G. Taylor of Chebanse, Ill.—Application for reinstatement from expulsion and removal of fine and recording fee of chestnut mare Lilly Glenn, alias Lilly Kahn, granted on payment of recording fee of $50 for change of name and settlement of all unlawful winnings.

Case 1,226, American Trotting Association, Chicago, vs. Toledo Exposition company and C. J. Van Sweden, Bay City, Mich.—Application for an order dismissed as to the Toledo Exposition company and ordered that C. J. Van Sweden be suspended until the season of 1895, and ordered to appear at the next meeting and show cause why he should not be expelled.

Case 1,260, D. C. Johnson, Clinton, Ia., and bay mare Glendale vs. Greggdale Trotting Association, Tuscola, Ill., and Wood's Trotting Park, Hune, Ill.—Protested collection of $2,290. Case continued.

Case 1,220, W. M. Haney, Iola, Kas.—Application for reinstatement from suspension denied.

Case 1,251, J. D. Arnett, Iola, Kas.—Application for reinstatement from suspension of Budd Dille, formerly Seneca Sec, denied.

Case 1,237, Lenawee County Agricultural Society and Southern Michigan District Fair, Adrian, Mich.—Application for rehearing of case 1,183 continued until next meeting.

Case 1,229, D. J. O'Connor, Braidwood, Ill., and Nora Marks vs. Galesburg District Fair Association, Galesburg, Ill.—Protest of collection. Protest sustained and money refunded.

Case 1,242, American Trotting Association vs. Mohawks Country Fair Association, Oskaloosa, Ia.—Citation as per order in Case 1,196, violation of Rule 10, dismissed.

Case 1,248, American Trotting Association vs. Rice Park Fair Association, Fond du Lac, Wis., and H. C. Moore, Secretary, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Citation as per order in Cases 1,111 to 1,120; ordered that the Rice Park Fair Association be fined $250.

Case 1,235, Frank L. Smith, Janesville, Wis., and David Johnson, Jefferson, Wis., vs. Roys brothers, Columbus, Wis., J. St. Flowers, Oconomowoc, Wis., bay horse "Montana," and brown horse "Sailor Boy"—Protested first and second moneys in 2:25 class at Jefferson, Wis., Oct. 4, 1894; ordered that the protest be sustained and the money redistributed, under the rules, so far as the other horses placed in the race are shown to be eligible, and that the balance of the money involved be deposited in the trust fund until the December meeting of the board, and that the members of Jefferson, Wis., be cited to appear at that meeting and show cause why they should not be ordered to pay again second money to the owner of "Baker Boy."

The board will meet at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

On Wheels.

In France there are far more female than male bicyclists.

WON ON THEIR FORM.

FAVORITES AND SECOND CHOICES WIN AT LOUISVILLE.

Carry Off the Honors in All Five Events Much to the Delight of the Public—Henry Young Again Disappoints His Backers by His Running in the Hotel Handicap—Halloween, Concession, St. Maxim, Domingo, and Ben Eder Carry Off the Purses in the Five Events.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—[Special.]—Five well-filled races drew a large crowd to Churchill Downs this afternoon, and the bookies had all they could do to handle the money. The talent quit ahead on the day, as three favorites and two second choices won the events. Henry Young again proved a disappointment to his backers in the Louisville Hotel handicap, and Clayton was obliged to whip him out to capture the place from Satsuma. St. Maxim won with something to spare and was never urged. The post odds were 6 to 5 St. Maxim, 6 to 5 Henry Young. St. Maxim carried the bulk of the money, notwithstanding the fact that the Pastime Stable people got down heavily on their entry. In the last race the Hot Springs Stable's Ben Eder won handily. May Pinkerton would have gotten the place if Graham had not been caught napping, but Rewarder nailed him at the wire. The time, :48¾, is phenomenally fast for the Louisville track. Domingo showed a clean pair of heels to his field in the fourth race. Tough Timber, the even money favorite, got off ninth. Concession won the second race easily, while Halloween, who was a big favorite yesterday, but who was left standing at the post, won the first event whipped out half a length in in front of Sir Dilke. Tobin, who was an odds on favorite, was given a poor start.

Summary of the Races.

First race, 7 furlongs—Halloween, 107 pounds [Cassin], 6 to 1, won in a drive by half a length; Gurgle, 107 [Van Keuren], 6 to 1, second; Tobin, 117 [Thorpe], 9 to 10, third. Time, 1:28¾. Alabama, Glad, Insomnia, La Creole, and Pure Delight also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Concession, 106 pounds [Perkins], even, won by half a length; Sir Dilke, 106 [Freeman], 7 to 1, second; Sir Archer, 108 [R. Williams], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Janie Russell, Helen Kellar, The Banker, and Lela Dell also ran.

Third race, Louisville Hotel Handicap, 1 mile—St. Maxim, 109 pounds [Thorpe], 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Henry Young, 116 [Clayton], 6 to 5, second; Satsuma, 105 [Cassin], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:40¾. Michael also ran.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile, selling—Domingo, 114 pounds [Thorpe], 3 to 5, won by a length; Royal Spirit, 100 [Cassin], 10 to 1, second; Clinty C., 113 [R. Williams], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¼. Tough Timber, Text, Minnie Baxter, Santa Maria, Miss Young, Sevilla, Bessie Misener, Start, Half Mine, and Twinkle also ran.

Fifth race, ½ mile—Ben Eder, 118 [Perkins], even, won by a length; Rewarder, 113 [R. Williams], 8 to 1, second; May Pinkerton, 116 [C. Graham], 5 to 1, third. Time, :48¾. George Clark, Berclair, Hob Nob, Ben Zetta, and Tonica also ran.

Louisville Entries for Thursday.

First race, ¾ mile, maiden 2-year-old fillies—Nannie D., 110 pounds; Marjorie, 110; Evanesca, 110; Lady Isabella, 110; Easter Girl, 110; Mute, 110; Juanita, 110; Forget, 110; Lucetta, 110; Reception, 110; Scat, 110; Bonnie, 110; Louise, 110; Elusive, 110.

Second race, 1 mile and 50 yards—Kleinhaus and Simonson Handicap—Aranahoe, 96 pounds; The Reaper, 108; George Beck, 100; Prince of Monaco, 106; Selika, 108; Hazeneta, 95; Poet Scout, 111.

Third race, 6½ furlongs, Maiden Stakes—Catalina, 100 pounds; Marie Woodlands, 100; Malmaison, 102; Detective, 102; Paul Prince, 105; Thurman, 105; Roosevelt, 105; Tschabo, 105; Woodchopper, 105; Black Silk, 105; Marioni, 105; Wildfire, 107; El Capitan, 110; Fair Faith, 110.

Fourth race, mile, 1 mile—Chiquita, 87 pounds; Manola, 101; Sister Anita, 101; Cattaraugus, 103; Interior, 107; Cactus, 110; Rightmore, 111.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling, 2-year-old colts—Hafiz, 97 pounds; Fred Barr, 100; Coley, 100; The Winner, 102; Barret, 105; Equinox, 105; Otho, 110.

Pooling on Louisville Races.

Louisville, Ky., May 8.—[Special.]—First race—No pooling.

Second race—The Reaper, $15; Poet Scout, $10; Selika, $6; Prince of Monaco, $6; George Beck, $6; Arapahoe, $5; Hazeena, $2.

Third race—Thurman, $35; Fair Faith, $20; El Capitan, $10; Black Silk, $10; Goodwin, $10; Paul Prince, $8; Malmaison, $6; Wildfire, $5; Marioni, $3; Potsdam, $3; Rossville, $2; Detective, $2; Marie Woodlands, $2; Catalina, $2.

Fourth race—Cattaraugus, 20; Cactus, $5; Sister Anita, $2; field, $4.

Fifth race—Fred Barr, $10; Col. Barrett, $6; Otho, $2; Equinox, $2; Hafiz, $2; field, $4.

GOOD RACING AT ST. ASAPH.

Club Will Continue to Run Under Western Turf Congress Rules.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The racing at St. Asaph today was fully up to the average. The future course of the club was definitely mapped out by a circular which was issued to the horsemen stating that the meeting would continue after May 14 under Western Turf Congress rules. A meeting of the officials of the track was held tonight and S. W. Street, Nacey, and the filly Summertime were ruled off the Jockey club tracks. Street is the owner of the filly, which was pulled by Nacey last Friday. Judge Powers and Starter Fitzgerald were called to New York yesterday to be present at a meeting of the Jockey club held to investigate the Summertime race. Ex-Jockey Fitzpatrick held the flag today, and his work elicited much applause. The summary:

First race, ⅞ mile—Factotum, 107 pounds [Keefe], 6 to 1, won; Nick, 109 [Reiff], 1 to 5, second; Longbrook, 104 [Penn], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. West Park also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Bessie Browning, 107 pounds [Reiff], 3 to 1, won; Cutlong, 105 [Stuffelbeam], 10 to 1, second; Miss Bowser, 105 [Mitchell], 15 to 1, third. Time, :50¾. Double or Quits, Muriel, Gloria, Fred K., Creosote, and Seagull also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—White Cockade, 112 pounds [Sheedy], 8 to 1, won; Ruby, 109 [Walters], 6 to 1, second; Kandor, 122 [Dorsey], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾. Mac Hunt, Franciscan, Belden, Salvor, and Welcome also ran.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Hermia, 95 pounds [G. O'Leary], 9 to 20, won; Fifield, 107 [Reiff], 5 to 1, second; Himyara, 95 [Keefe], 6 to 1, third. Time, :50. Cadiz, Mary Nance, and Our Pearl also ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Bandit, 110 pounds [Reiff], 4 to 5, won; Van Brunt, 88 [Finnegan], 12 to 1, second; Hammie, 114 [Penn], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42. Southside, Restraint, Clarus, Nockbarren, True Penny, George Rakes, and Jack Rose also ran.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs—Wheeler, 105 pounds [Reiff], 7 to 10, won; Senator Vest, 105 [Horton], 25 to 1, second; Watchman, 105 [Penn], 5 to 1, third. Time, :10. Mabel Glenn, Cordell, Phœbus, Fidget, Capt. Jack, and Minnehula also ran.

Alexander entries for Thursday:

First race, all ages, 6¼ furlongs—Beckton, 114 pounds; Cutlong, 114; Hadlam, 114; Prince Chief, 100; Klamath, 107; Finnwater, 101; Rosita, 97; Tancred, 97; Louis Quatorze, 95.

Second race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 5 furlongs—Mamie B. B., 100 pounds; Nemo, 100; Pantata, 100; Fagot, 100; Cashmere, 100; The Clown, 100; Phuellen, 100; Lady Like, 100; Some More, 100; Lady Danby, 100; Bay Secret, 100; Miss Bess, 100.

Third race, 3-year-olds, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Tralie, 106 pounds; Little Jim, 103; Adaxus, 102; Rondeau, 102; William Penn, 102; Jimmie James, 102; Turnkey, 102; Annie T., 101; War Cloud, 99; Fritz, 99.

Fourth race, 4-year-olds and upward, selling, 6½ furlongs—Zanita, 100 pounds; Dutch Lou, 105; Jersey, 105; Touraine, 105; Topgallant, 105; Columbus, 105; Thiers, 105; Florine, 105; Gov. Pifer, 105; Lizzay, 105; Ontario, 100; Justus, 105; C. O. D., 105; Devisee, 105; Blackfoot, 105.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, 1 mile—Charlie R., 107 pounds; Fred Chief, 100; Moderator, 100; Simaroon, 100; Nina, 100; Caroven, 100; Calista, 100; Mamie R., 100; Prince John, 100; Tioga, 100; Fassett, 100.

Sixth race, 4-year-olds and upwards, selling, 7 furlongs—Eclipse, 112 pounds; Plenty, 106; Blue Bird, 106; Woodchopper, 106; Billy Boy, 103; Home Run, 103; Duke John, 103; Grand Prix, 103; Foxglove, 103; Julia L., 98; Venusberg, 96.

RESULTS AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

But One Favorite Succeeds in Getting a Purse—Close Finish in the Last.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—[Special.]—But one pronounced favorite won at East St. Louis today. The finish in the last race was so close it could more properly have been called a dead heat. The summaries:

First race, purse, 2-year-olds, ⅛ mile—Peanuts, 105 pounds [J. Smith], even, won; Bellman, 108 [C. Sloan], even, second; Mooren, 105 [Turbiville], even, third. Time, :53. Hella, Woodlake, and Corn Grove also ran.

Second race, selling, 5 furlongs—Duckadoo, 112 pounds [N. Hill], 7 to 2, won; Hart Wallace, 115 [Mooney], 4 to 1, second; Dantion, 111 [C. Sloan], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Bonn Vera, Violetta, Jim T., Darwin, Wedgewood, and Triton also ran.

Third race, selling, ⅝ mile—Bellwether, 106 pounds [J. Smith], 5 to 1, won; Say When, 109 [Turbiville], 5 to 1, second; Conductor McSweeny, 114 [N. Hill], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Euna, Nat Goodwin, Bayard, Kenwood, and Rancocas also ran. Hercules left at the post.

Fourth race, handicap, 6½ furlongs—Eagle Bird, 110 pounds [J. Smith], 6 to 5, won; Storekeeper, 100 [Flynn], 4 to 1, second; Frankie D., 102 [Turbiville], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:27. Sanbias, Starlong, and Artless also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Republic, 111 pounds [J. Smith], 2 to 1, won; Proverb, 109 [Turbiville], even, second; Powhatta, 108 [Rossi], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:44. Little Lee, Adjustor, and Eli also ran.

Tomorrow's East Side card follows:

First race, selling, maidens, 5 furlongs—Palmyra, 93 pounds; Queen's Lake, 93; Lillie Lake, 93; Henry Rook, 98; Bulalio, 95; Chancellor, 98; Mary C., 105.

Second race, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Jack Bradley, 90 pounds; Pella, 100; Williston, 105; Beeton, 107; Abe Cohn, 109; Blake [by Scotlander], 109; Edward, 109; Jeffries, 111; Sir Charles, 111.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Queen Faustus, 107 pounds; Bookie, 107; St. Beage, 107; Barney Laraway, 107; Plantoni, 107; Nehma, 107; St. Stephen, 107; Alva, 107.

Fourth race, purse, 6¼ furlongs—Dr. Work, 90 pounds; Belle of the West, 95; Say When, 95; Buck Knight, 97; Rosemont, 104; Roman, 104; Little Nell, 111; Sanbias, 114; St. Augustine, 114.

Fifth race, selling, ⅞ mile—Bonie, 107 pounds; Lady Lester, 107; Mitra, 107; May Blossom, 107; Conductor McSweeny, 109; Ohesia, 109; Bayard, 109; Lillian, 109; Mr. Dunlap, 109; Emperor Billet, 109; Blue Stone, 112; Golden Crown, 112.

RESULTS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Her Majesty Wins the Third Event in Easy Style—The Summaries.

San Francisco, Cal., May 8.—The feature of the day was the easy win of Her Majesty. The fourth race was declared off and out of the other five two favorites won. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Morvel, 104 pounds [Heinrichs], 7 to 5, won; Red Bird, 104 [Chevalier], 15 to 1, second; Claequer, 104 [Flynn], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:03¼. Kathleen, Norlee, and Claire also ran.

Second race, 1 mile, selling—Miss Buckley, 84 pounds [Jones], 5 to 2, won; Linville, 105 [Coffey], 8 to 1, second; Dara, 83 [Shepard], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Minnie Berch, Alexis, Normandie, and Gold Dust also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Her Majesty, 115 pounds [Sloane], 4 to 5, won; Monitor, 113 [Flynn], 3 to 1, second; Valiente, 103 [Lloyd], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:03¾. Ve Vay and Perhaps also ran.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Commission, 101 pounds [Heinrichs], 8 to 5, won; Rey Alta, 101 [Sloane], 6 to 1, second; Banjo, 110 [Lloyd], 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:08¼. Mount Air and Robin Hood II. also ran.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Thelma, 100 [Heinrichs], 3½ to 1, won; Quirt, 108 [Rose], 13 to 1, second; Arnette, 80 [Joens], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¾. Playful and Meriwa also ran.

SUMMERTIME'S RACE SUSPICIOUS.

Jockey Club Investigating It—Roby Fair Association Gets No License.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—At the Jockey club meeting tonight it was decided to investigate the case of the running of Summertime at St. Asaph recently. Next Thursday night all people concerned have been instructed to be on hand. It was resolved that the Jockey club assume full jurisdiction over all racing on courses located east of the eighty-fourth meridian to the boundaries of Kentucky, thence along the eastern boundaries of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama to the Gulf of Mexico, and all associations within such jurisdiction to be recognized must obtain a license from the Jockey club. The application of the Roby Fair Association to obtain a license was refused, being out of the Jockey club's jurisdiction.

SPLENDID 2-YEAR-OLD FILLY DEAD.

J. E. Madden Loses a Valuable Horse—Work of the Brooklyn Candidates.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—J. E. Madden lost a splendid 2-year-old black filly, by Onondaga—Aurania, last night by a paralytic stroke. She showed remarkable time in some of her work at Sheepshead Bay. At Lexington two days before she left for Sheepshead she covered three furlongs in :35¾. Mr. Madden refused a good sized offer for her before the filly left Lexington.

The work of trying the Brooklyn handicap candidates was continued today. Rubicon started off slowly this morning and finished the handicap distance strongly in 2:13¾. He did not stop until he had covered a mile and five furlongs. Dr. Rice covered half a mile in :48¼ easily. Declare and Patrician covered three-quarters in 1:17 at Gravesend. Kennel and Monte Carlo covered the same distance in 1:17⅗.

HARLEM'S GATES TO OPEN MONDAY.

One Feature Will Be a Race Between Cash Day and Figaro.

The spring and summer meeting at Harlem will open Monday, Hawthorne taking a vacation Saturday night. The two tracks will then alternate every two weeks during the season. Harlem will start in with an admission fee of 50 cents. The feature of the opening day will be a purse race between Cash Day and Figaro at one mile. If Libertine makes a creditable performance in the second race at Hawthorne today Galen Brown will enter him in Monday's special with Cash Day and Figaro. If Libertine does not show up well he will be shipped to the St. Louis fair grounds and started in the Inaugural Stakes.

Program of Baltimore Trotting.

Baltimore, Md., May 8.—The entries were given out tonight for the spring meeting at the Gentlemen's Driving Park, this city, beginning Tuesday and continuing Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. This is the initial meeting of the New York, Philadelphia, and Balt

MAKES FAST RECORDS.

BICYCLE TRACK AT LOUISVILLE A GREAT AID TO RIDERS.

Built on Scientific Principles and with a Splendidly Prepared Surface, It Enables the Racers to Make Much Faster Time than They Could Otherwise—Cement Tops Proven to Be Better Adapted to Speed than the Old Style with Clay.

The fastest bicycle track in the world is at Fountain Ferry Park, a little outside of Louisville. It is three laps to the mile. The Waltham track, situated outside of Boston, is the only other track in this country which is at all comparable to it. The surface of both of these tracks is cement.

It is a prevalent idea with people that any kind of a surface is good enough upon which to race. Founded upon this belief is this other, that to the men and their machines belong all the credit in a noteworthy performance.

For a while the cycling world debated to ascertain if there was as much merit in the cement track as there was in the well prepared

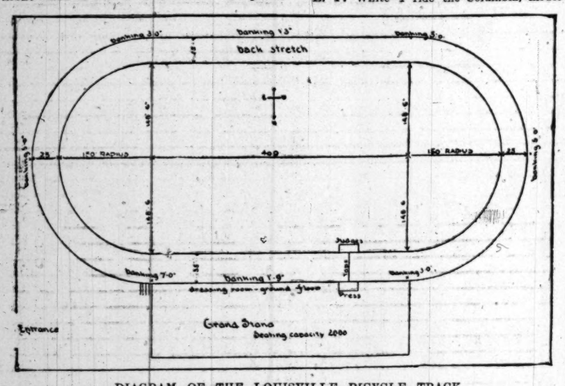


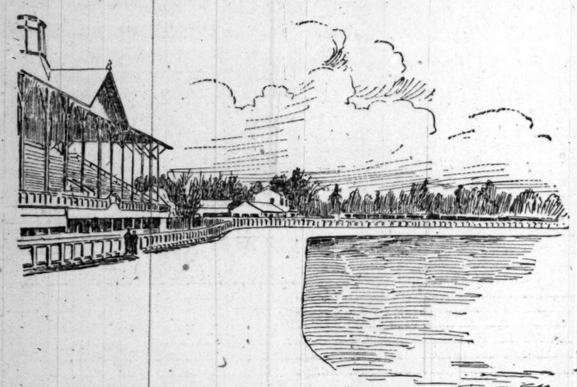
DIAGRAM OF THE LOUISVILLE BICYCLE TRACK.

clay track. The controversy arose out of the exceedingly fast work which was done upon the cement track in Paris a year ago, its circuit being only a quarter of a mile in length. It decided the track was partly responsible, and the conclusion was perfectly correct, for wherever scientifically constructed tracks have made their appearance in this country and fast men have performed upon them records have been broken.

For quite a while it was thought that a crushing blow could be dealt the cement track supporters, for some theorist pointed out that tires in their passage over such a surface dragged. In order to ease the apprehension, however, the surface of cement tracks was perforated to a short depth with tiny holes, which allowed free and continuous air passage currents between the tire and the track surface.

The cement track has come and come to stay. It will be the track of the future. It costs money to build such a track—almost three times as much as is necessary for the building of one of clay, but in compensation for the outlay there is the certain assurance that no considerable sums of money are required to be spent annually in the maintenance of a cement track; for once laid its life is the life of granite.

The Fountain Ferry Park track is situated three and one-half miles from Louisville. The grounds on which it is located rise to a height



HOMESTRETCH AND GRAND STAND LOUISVILLE BICYCLE TRACK.

and commandingly overlook the Ohio River. It is a picturesque spot. The grand stand is commodious. The track equipments are first-class in every respect. The track is owned by the Fountain Ferry Cycle and Athletic Association, which has a ten years' free lease of the grounds. Track and grounds were presented to the association by Tony Landenwich of Louisville, whose only stipulation with the wheelmen was that they should build the grand stand.

The curves of the track are perfect half circles with a radius of 150 feet measured from a line eighteen inches from the pole. The stretches are 408.76 feet in length. The banking was done in courses. A load of dirt was first spread, then watered, and rolled with heavy rollers. After this was done repeatedly it became solid. A six-inch drain pipe was laid around the inside of the track. At every fifty feet of space across the track was laid a porous drain pipe which will carry off any water that may find its way under the surface. This is also to prevent the danger of frost in winter.

Starting from the homestretch the outside of the bank is one foot nine inches higher than the inside. At the start of the first turn it is raised to three feet, and at the center of the first turn, or curve, is five feet, and carried around to the end of the curve at the same height. From that point it slopes down to one foot three inches on the back stretch. At the beginning of the second turn it is three

OUT FOR A SPIN.

feet again, and at the center it is, as on the first, five feet; from the center it gradually rises to the height of seven feet, which is the highest point. From this point to the tape is a down slope, that is expected to be of considerable aid to racing men when finishing the race.

The wave at the turn is well carried into the homestretch, and so imperceptible is it that a quadruplet team can take the curve at full speed while lying close to the curb, and without so much as the deflection of an inch in the course of the machine.

GOSSIP OF THE ROAD RACERS.

Cy Davis Cannot Get Fit for the Chicago Event—Thistle Men Confident.

Clubmen will be surprised to learn that Cy Davis, Captain of the Chicago club, will not ride in the Decoration day race. He cannot get fit. He will make his public appearance, however, on the track July 4 at Galesburg.

The members of the Thistle club are so elated with the success of De Cardy and Bainbridge at the Louisville track that they announce their willingness to accept all bets offered to them at 1 to 2 that their men will not win first, second, or third time prizes in the road race.

The run of the Thistle club Sunday will be over the road race course. The start will be made from the club-house at 9 o'clock.

Next Sunday the Chicago club is to conduct a run to Rock Island by way of Pullman. The start will be made from the new club-house at 9 o'clock.

Steele will wear the colors of the Lake View club this season. Sunday the club will run through the park system, a distance of forty miles.

Kennedy is doing good work at the South Side track. In practice he is grinding out miles in 2:25 without the assistance of pacemakers. He will not ride in the road race.

Gus Steele, Levy, and Thompson of the Chicago Cycling club go to Nashville, Tenn., tomorrow to get in condition to ride in the Southern circuit. While in training they will attempt to eclipse the recent performances of De Cardy and Gardiner at Louisville. Levy is anxious to break the five-mile world's road record held by De Cardy. Steele thinks he can beat the same rider's fast half mile made last week in :58 2-5.

WHY THEY LIKE THEIR WHEELS.

Bicycle Riders Explain the Advantages That Led Them to Purchase.

In reply to the query of THE TRIBUNE as to why cyclists preferred the make of wheel they ride the following answers have been received:

E. P. White—I ride the Columbia, model 40, weighing 21½ pounds. I find it easy to run, strong and durable. My first experience riding was with the 1893 Model Columbia, weighing nearly 40 pounds. On purchasing my mount this spring I determined not to go over 25 pounds, and had the Pope Manufacturing company not made a great reduction in weights I certainly should have gone elsewhere, but with a wheel weighing 21½ that is strong enough for all weight riders over all kinds of roads, what more could one ask?

Harvey R. Green—The Soudan safety is preferred by me to any other in the market. I have ridden three other wheels, but this year I decided that the Soudan was the best. The main points of the wheel are beauty of the enamel, construction, material, and last and best of all, the front fork crown. I have covered 500 miles of country roads and have not had a puncture or broken any part of the wheel.

W. E. Skinner—I ride a James wheel because years ago it was one of the first to come down in weights, and several years' experience has demonstrated it possesses as many good points as are combined in any one wheel. I have not been out one cent for repairs for twenty-seven months, and have just bought a new one for 1895.

WHERE THEY FOUND GOOD ROADS.

Chicago Cyclists Tell of Enjoyable Runs Through Pleasant Districts.

Among the letters sent to THE TRIBUNE suggesting pleasant runs for bicyclists and telling of enjoyable trips made are the following:

M. E. Thomas—Starting from the artesian well in Lincoln Park and riding west on Fullerton until Milwaukee avenue is reached, thence northwesterly through Jefferson, and still on to Wheeling, twenty-eight miles away, is a good ride. The country is beautiful and in some portions very picturesque. There are deep gullies overrun with woodbrush and the farmhouses are comfortable and the farms magnificent. Through Wheeling to Half Day, and then northeast to a point about opposite Waukegan, thence turn west for about two miles, and then north, and then east until Diamond Lake is reached. This is a very good run, and when a party of six accomplished it in the fall of 1891 was one of the most delightful runs made that season by a party of pioneers among the lady riders of the North Side. This covers somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty miles.

S. Danziger—For beautiful scenery and fine roads the blue grass region of Kentucky cannot, in my opinion, be excelled. Last summer a companion and myself took a two weeks' outing on our wheels through Northern Kentucky and through Indiana homeward. We started to wheel from Cincinnati, averaging fifty miles a day, and our route was as follows: Covington via Lexington pike to Williamstown, Georgetown, Lexington, Nicholasville, High Bridge, Shakertown, Harrodsburg, Perryville, Springfield, Bardstown, and towards the Mammouth Cave. We traveled about 500 miles on bicycles through Kentucky and towards home through Indiana. Two or more weeks could be enjoyably spent in Northern Kentucky alone. There are a great number of pikes which are kept in a good, rideable condition, being toll roads. Indiana has some very fine gravel roads.

BICYCLE MEN HOLD A CONFERENCE.

Members of the Cycle Board and L. A. W. Have a Meeting.

New York, May 8.—A conference between the League of American Wheelmen and the Board of Trade of Bicycle Manufacturers was held today. A. C. Willson was Chairman and Ernest R. Franks Secretary. The matters considered were agitation for good roads and convenient connecting paths; action relative to municipal and State legislation; bicycle transportation on railroad and street cars; contracts with expert riders; stolen bicycles; increasing the L. A. W. membership and enforcing the L. A. W. rules. Finding the proper consideration of these questions impossible at today's meeting a resolution was adopted appointing Messrs. Willson and Spalding to consider the different subjects under contemplation and to devise ways and means to secure effective benefit to the association. The two organizations will be called together again when the Presidents have had their conference.

Reduced Rates for the State Meet.

For the Illinois State meeting League of Wheelmen at Galesburg, June 19, the lines from Chicago to Galesburg will make a round-trip rate of $4 from Chicago to Galesburg and return. Tickets will be sold on the first date of the meeting good to return at the close. This rate, which is less than one fare for the round trip, has been made in view of the large attendance expected from Chicago.

The genial faces of Albert W. Adcock and Herman J. Teufel can now be seen at Shourds, Adcock & Teufel's, No. 66 State street, corner of Randolph.

PLAN A NEW COMBINE.

PACIFIC COAST TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION PROPOSED.

Chairman Caldwell Issues a Call for a Meeting to Be Held in Chicago Today to See What Can Be Done in the Matter—Fear That the Union Pacific May Be Unreasonable—The Colorado Midland an Important Factor—Wisconsin to Have a New Railroad.

Strong efforts are being made to bring about the formation of a transcontinental association which is to cover strictly transcontinental business only. A call for a meeting of the representatives of the various roads interested in Pacific coast business was issued by Chairman Caldwell yesterday to be held in his offices tomorrow. Vice-President Stubbs of the Southern Pacific, who is in the city, is leaving no stone unturned to secure the consent of all the lines to the new scheme. General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific has promised to attend the meeting. Mr. Stubbs thinks if the Union Pacific can be induced to join there will be no great difficulty in getting all the other lines to become parties to the agreement. There is a feeling, however, among some of the officials that the Union Pacific will, as usual, interpose such objections and demand such concessions as to spoil Mr. Stubbs' scheme. It is also doubtful whether the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific will agree to become members unless they are given extraordinary inducements.

A new and dangerous factor in the Pacific Coast rate situation has made its appearance, which may become more troublesome than the Union Pacific or any of the other roads. This is the Colorado Midland, which has just been separated from the Santa Fé system. The Midland, in connection with the Rio Grande Western, can greatly embarrass the regular transcontinental lines, and the new receiver, George Ristine, is an experienced traffic man who knows how to fight for and protect a property intrusted to his care.

It was at first proposed by Vice-President Stubbs to form a trans-Missouri association to cover all the territory and all passenger traffic between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. But finding that considerable time would have to be consumed in removing all the obstacles now in the way of the formation of a trans-Missouri association Mr. Stubbs is willing to compromise on an association covering strictly through business. This would, of course, protect the Southern Pacific, but nobody else, as the fight east of California would be kept up as before, and this fight would tend to increase the business and earnings of the Southern Pacific.

One of the objects of the Southern Pacific in desiring the immediate formation of a transcontinental association is to secure a lucrative position for General Passenger Agent Thomas Goodman of the Southern Pacific, who is being pushed for the position of Chairman or Commissioner of the proposed organization. With Mr. Goodman as Chairman the Southern Pacific could run the machine just as it liked as far as transcontinental business is concerned, and the other roads would be relieved of all responsibility in fixing rates, routes, or divisions.

NEW RAILWAY IN WISCONSIN.

Line to Be Built from Green Bay to Neenah —Benefit to Fox River Valley.

Appleton, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—Articles were today filed with the Register of Deeds here and the Secretary of State at Madison incorporating the Fox River Valley Terminal railway. The capital stock is $750,000. The object is to build a railway thirty miles long from Green Bay to Neenah, touching every manufacturing point of the Fox River Valley, furnishing a connection with rail and water through routes to the East, and also a direct Fox River Valley connection for nearly every important railway in the Northwest.

At the same time was incorporated by substantially the same parties the American Timber company, with a capital stock of $500,000. This company owns immense tracts of spruce timber land in Canada, which will be rafted to Green Bay, thence by the new road to paper mills of the valley and marketed as pulp wood. It was to secure advantage of freight rates on this timber that the road was first projected. Work on the road will begin at once and it will be in operation next January.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee and Waukesha railway company will be organized in a few days with a capital of $750,000. It will absorb the Milwaukee and Wauwatosa Motor railway and will equip an electric line between here and Waukesha, which will be in operation before September.

Burlington Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company was held in the Burlington Building in this city yesterday. Out of a total of 820,000 shares 470,000 were represented at the meeting. The only business transacted was the reelection of the old Board of Directors for another year. The board is constituted as follows: John M. Forbes, Charles J. Paine, William Endicott Jr., Francis W. Hunnewell, Richard Olney, and George P. Gardner of Boston; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Manchester, Mass.; Edward W. Hooper, Cambridge, Mass.; John N. A. Griswold, James H. Smith of New York and Charles E. Perkins of Burlington, Ia. The annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894, which was submitted to the meeting has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The Board of Directors will meet in Boston a week from today for the purpose of organizing and to elect officers for the year. It is understood no changes in the official staff of the company will be made.

Government Suit Against Rock Island.

Gen. John C. Black, United States District Attorney, filed a suit in the United States District Court yesterday for the recovery of $5,000 from the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. The declaration accompanying the suit sets forth that the road is one of those subsidized by the United States with land grants, and that the officers of the road have neglected and refuse to make the report required by the laws regulating land grant roads. The report of the road for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, has been demanded by the Land Commissioner of the United States and refused. The declaration sets out that failure to make such a report subjects the road to an imposition of $5,000 fine, and the Court is asked to render a judgment for that amount. The report demanded by the government is one covering the financial operations of the road, its land operations, and the betterment and additions to its rolling stock and other property, each to be set out in detail.

Inter-State Commission Hearing.

Commissioners Morrison, Veazey, Clements, and Yeomans of the Inter-State Commerce Commission sat in the old District Court room of the Postoffice yesterday and heard the testimony in rebuttal against the transcontinental lines for discrimination in freight charges. The complaint was made by the Pueblo Iron company of Colorado, which charged the roads with hauling iron and other freight from the Eastern seaboard to the Pacific coast at a less rate than was charged from Colorado points to the Pacific coast. Paul Morton, Vice-President of the Pueblo company, gave his testimony in rebuttal yesterday morning, and in the afternoon Judge Martin of San Francisco made an argument for the roads. He admitted the lower through rate, and defended it on account of the competition with ocean steamships, claiming that the rules of the commission permitted roads to meet water rates, provided the freight was not hauled at a loss. The commission took the case under advisement.

Personally Conducted Excursions.

The Burlington has arranged a series of personally conducted tours for the forthcoming vacation season from Chicago to the scenic regions of the Rocky and Big Horn Mountains lying east of the Pacific divide; they are not Pacific coast tours, and they have been planned ostensibly for the benefit of excursionists west of the Alleghanies. The first tour is to the Yellowstone Park through Colorado and Utah, then by way of Butte, returning through the Black Hills, Custer battlefield, and Hot Springs. The second is to and through the Yellowstone Park by way of the Burlington's Black Hill country, returning by way of the Northern Pacific and Lake Minnetonka. The third is through Colorado, comprising, in addition to all the resorts, the famous trip "around the circle."

Acquisitions by the B. and O.

A special from Niles says it is reported on good authority that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has purchased, or soon will purchase, the old St. Joseph Valley railroad, running between Berrien Springs and Buchanan. It is also stated that the Baltimore and Ohio is trying to obtain possession of the Eikhart and Western railroad between Eikhart and Mishawaka. It is the intention of the Baltimore and Ohio, it is said, to construct a line from Milford, Kosciusko County, Ind., to Eikhart, to connect with the Eikhart and Western from Mishawaka to Buchanan and with the St. Joseph Valley railroad from Berrien Springs to Benton Harbor and St. Joseph, Mich.

Western Indiana Declares a Dividend.

A special meeting of the directors of the Western Indiana railroad was held yesterday in the office of the President in Dearborn Station. A special dividend of 1¼ per cent was declared. D. B. Robbins, First Vice-President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, was elected director to succeed James Egan. President Thomas said the subject of track elevation was not discussed.

Railway News Notes.

Earnings of the Wabash for the last week in April amounted to $295,751, an increase of $55,362 over the corresponding week last year; for the month of April earnings were $960,124, an increase of $86,643 over April, 1894.

The Missouri Pacific railroad company sued the United States and got judgment against it in the sum of $130,196. An appropriation to pay the judgment was made by Congress, the amount to be "in full satisfaction of the judgment." The company took the money pursuant to the terms of the act and then brought suit for interest. The Court of Claims decided that it was not entitled to interest, and the Supreme Court of the United States has just affirmed that decision.

ONE-PIECE GARMENT FOR WOMAN.

Pair of Elastic Cords That Will Be of Great Assistance in Mounting.

Three "bicycle women" were talking the other day, and, of course, it goes without saying that they were talking of wheels and of the time they had made, and above all they were talking of this season's bicycle gowns. They waxed excited over this last topic. Finally one of them said she had a costume in process of construction that met all objections. She said:

"The costume is a one-piece garment, and makes a splendid walking skirt. There are a pair of elastic cords arranged skillfully at the side, and when a body wants to mount all she has to do is to pull at these nice little

AS A WALKING SKIRT. DRAWN UP FOR BICYCLE.

cords, and behold, the skirt rises in graceful folds on each side, leaving the limbs in the trousers unimpeded while on the wheel. And the costume isn't immodest a bit. It really is pretty. You can wear any kind of waist with it that you wish. I bought a skirt, and I'm going to wear my Norfolk jacket with it. The skirt is light as can be, and is made so that it has a sheer effect in front, and when it is drawn up and back there is but little cloth to blow about. And I'll tell you further, dear ladies, that I'm going to wear my 'zelkri' on every-racing day this season. No more muddy skirts and draggled gaiters for me. And the best of it all is that it doesn't appear a bit like dress reform, and you can thus have all the gain of comfort without the fame which you ladies and your husbands seem to find so stringently objectionable."

LADIES IN A SAILING MATCH.

Mrs. Howard and Miss Bennett to Represent America and England.

And now the women are going to take part in the international contests in sports. Mrs. William Willard Howard and Miss Constance Bennett will represent America and Great Britain respectively in a sailing match to be held in English waters this summer. Mrs.

TWO RIVAL LADY CANOEISTS.

Howard, who is the wife of W. W. Howard, the owner of the celebrated canoe Yankee, met Miss Bennett last August in the ladies' race at Salcombe during the meet of the British Canoe Association. Mrs. Howard was at the helm of W. W. Brewer's Mersey boat May, while Miss Bennett steered J. Arthur Brand's Spruce III. to victory. Hence this second match. Not long after her defeat Mrs. Howard challenged Miss Bennett to another trial. That lady promptly accepted, and will meet Mrs. Howard's new half-rater, being built by Friz of Clayton, with Spruce IV., the boat which Mr. Brand is building to contest for the Seawanhakas' International Challenge Cup.

Baby knows the difference between "Genuine Pond's Extract" and its many imitations. Nature's own pain reliever is Pond's Extract.

Avoid substitutes; accept genuine only, with buff wrapper and yellow label.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.

FURNITURE

Largest stock of honestly-made stylish Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery and best Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty. Elegant Brass Beds, odd Dressers, and thousands of handsome odd pieces appropriate for Wedding presents. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality. We reupholster old furniture and furnish new coverings.

H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
Successors to Wirts & Scholle,
222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Today—1895's greatest mid-season event in

Coats, capes, and dresses.

Today's price-style marvels were brought about by a phenomenal purchase of an overstocked importer's entire stock. Every garment is fully up to the "Mandel standard" of style and quality—and every price is lower by *many* dollars than similar frocks can be had for elsewhere—regular or special.

Fashionable $6 wash dresses for $3.25! . . . Ladies' fancy wash dresses in the latest striped and figured lawns—newest shades of pink, blue, lavender, and black—waist and skirt neatly trimmed—regularly you pay $6.00— For this occasion, 3.25

Fashionable $8 capes for $3.98! . . . Double kersey capes—silk lined throughout—inlaid velvet collar—three rows of tailor stitching—value $8— For this occasion, 3.98

Fashionable $10 velvet capes for $6.00! . . . A jaunty velvet cape—18 inches long—silk lined—lace Van Dyke collar—also jet ruching around the neck. cheap at $10— For this occasion, 6.00

Fashionable $10 coats for $5.00! . . . A $10 cheviot reefer—double breasted—extra full skirt and sleeves—made of the very best material— For this occasion, 5.00

Fashionable $40 dresses for $15.00! . . . A lot of spring and summer tight fitting cloth and silk dresses—including all the season's latest fashions—a rare chance to get a swell suit cheap—none worth less than $25—many up to $40.00—a perfect fit guaranteed— For this occasion, 15.00

In the basement. . . . A lot of summer reefers and blazers—most of them silk lined—also a lot of single and double cloth *capes*—in colors and black—sold regularly for $5 to $10— For this occasion, 2.50

DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER,
THE LEADER
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

Over 3,000 Choice, Stylish ...DRESSES...

To be disposed of at One-Third and One-Half Their Value.

Anything and everything that is pretty, new and in good taste at much less in price than elsewhere.

These two factors account for the commanding position we hold in ready-made wear.

Duck Suits.

$1.75.

The new Tuxedo style, in a handsome variety of new colorings, stripes, and checks, well made, extra large sleeves, double bound seams, very full and perfect hangings, skirt not the ordinary kind—real value $3.50— only $1.75

Tuxedo, Blazer, and other new styles of street dresses, made of Cheviot, Serges, Covert Cloth, etc., some self-faced, some partly satin lined—values from $10.00 to $15.00— for this sale $5.00

Strictly Tailor-Made Suits of all-wool new materials, in both light and dark shades, correct in style and fit—regular values from $20.00 to $25.00—for this sale $10.00

High grade Tailor-Made Suits of new imported materials, in all conceivable correct styles; also Silk Dresses, richly trimmed—for tomorrow's sale, each..... *None worth less than double.* $15.00

SKIRTS—Serge and Clay Worsted Skirts—that are worth $6.50, in this sale at $3.75

Crepon and Silk Skirts—that sold at $10, $12, and $15, at $6.50

Low Prices.

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